The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, AUGUST 23, 1930

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Good and Evil Effects of the Drought

SOMETHING LIKE A MYSTERY ROLE is being played by the drought in the business drama.

It's an ill drought that brings no good, reflect some commentators, thinking of the rise in grain prices, the use of that burdensome wheat surplus for feed instead of corn, the encouragement given to bullish activities in grain and other markets, the lesson given by nature on the subject of crop reduction, and the focusing of nation-wide attention on the farmers' problems thought likely to eventuate in a more intelligent future handling of agricultural relief.

But no such wide-spread catastrophe can be "a blessing in disguise," insists the Secretary of Agriculture, and many an editor agrees with him as he reckons up the loss to the farmers living in the great central region most seriously affected by drought. They point out that the individual farmer's crop loss is not made up for by higher prices received by other farmers. They point to losses not only in crops like corn and hay, but in pasturage and in cattle rushed to market to be sold at almost any price because of the lack of feed. And naturally there is a large section in which buying power is seriously affected.

I SEEM TO HAVE SOME OF YOU FELLOWS WITH ME ALL THE TIME
THE FEAR OF DROUGHT
THE FEAR OF FREIGHT RATES
THE FEAR OF INSECT PESTS
THE FEAR OF FLOODS
THE FEAR OF KILLING FROSTS
THE FEAR OF UNSYMPATHETIC LEGISLATION
THE FEAR OF CROP FAILURE
THE FEAR OF OVER PRODUCTION
THE FEAR OF EXCESSIVE RAINFALL

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Some of the Farmer's Regular Boarders

—McCutcheon in the Chicago "Tribune"

This two-faced rôle of the actor that has been occupying the center of the national stage these recent weeks seems to puzzle equally two sets of experts—the editors of farm papers, and the Wall Street commentators.

THUS, the opinions of farm editors gathered by the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* show a surprizing diversity. The editor of *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines), for instance, is inclined to think that the drought has been a blessing; the Little Rock *Arkansas Farmer* sees "benefit generally in the long pull"; the editor of the Detroit *Michigan Farmer* thinks there will be probable gains for agriculture, "indirectly"; the St. Paul *Farmer* thinks "agriculture as a whole may benefit"; "Drought May Be a Blessing" runs a *Prairie Farmer* (Chicago) head-line.

On the other hand, the editor of *The Ohio Farmer* (Cleveland) does not see "how any condition which leaves farmers in the poorer sections without an appreciable income, can be regarded as beneficial"; the situation, according to an editor of *The Missouri Ruralist* (St. Louis), "is not one to make either farmers or city people dance with joy"; the effect will be bad "despite rising prices," insists *The Kansas Farmer* (Topeka); and *The Progressive Farmer* (Dallas) has no patience with the "blessing-in-disguise" idea—"it is just as logical to say the boll-weevil or shiftless farming is a blessing."

"Drought News Confusing to Wall Street" runs a characteristic head-line on the New York *Herald Tribune's* financial page. A New York *Evening Post* financial writer calls attention to the way the stock market showed first a bullish reaction to the upturn in grain prices, then a selling movement caused by pessimism over the farmers' buying power, and then a change toward more optimistic sentiment with the thought that "smaller crops will be offset by higher prices" and that "an outlet will be afforded for the troublesome wheat surplus."

A little historical sketch appears in the financial columns of the New York *Times*, pointing out that the greatest corn-crop failures of the past appeared in times of depression, and yet—

"It was never entirely clear exactly how great was the effect of such agricultural misfortunes, as compared with other influences. In older days the primary result was curtailment of the farm community's buying power, and that was undoubtedly a far more important factor in the country's trade prosperity than it is in these days when consumption by industrial workers and a prosperous non-agricultural population is considered the key to industrial expansion. How far the farmer's actual loss from a corn-crop shortage is recouped from higher values for what was saved is a matter of dispute."

"DROUGHT hurts wide areas, but checks decline of prices" is *The Business Week's* head-line summarization of the situation, and it explains:

"Farmers in the drought area will lose heavily.

"But better prices other farmers get will be an important offset; no student of agricultural economics is ready to say the total farm income for the nation will be increased, but the consensus of opinion seems to be there will not be much decrease.

"Meanwhile, it is important to remember that business revival needs nothing else so badly as the conviction that the long, down curve of basic commodity prices has turned upward."

While there is a national emergency, the New York *Herald Tribune* is inclined editorially "to regard the corn shortage as

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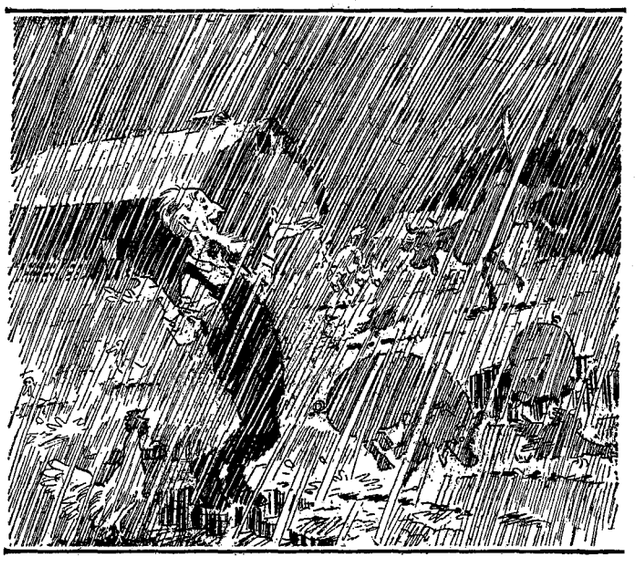
not an entirely unmixed evil; certainly its repercussions on our vexatious wheat-surplus problem promise to be distinctly favorable, assuming that the live-stock raiser can be made to understand and appreciate the benefits of substitution of the finer grain for the coarser under present price conditions."

The heat, indeed, has brought "benefits to offset in part the damages," says *The Southern Cultivator* (Atlanta). In some sections, it understands, "corn has grown well; weeds have been kept down and the fields cultivated to a point favorable for quick recovery when rain comes." In much of the cotton country, the hot weather has done no harm and, indeed, has been helping farmers to eliminate the boll-weevil. On the whole, this paper thinks the cotton crop has not seriously suffered. It



The Farmer's Present Dream of Heaven

—Sickles in the Columbus "Ohio State Journal."

also points out that "early fruits and vegetables were out of the way before the dry weather became dangerous, and winter wheat was harvested under ideal conditions for storage."

THE reports coming in to President Hoover from "the drought-stricken bread-basket area of the nation" are likely to present "less evidence of a general catastrophe than of scattered sectional instances of disaster," writes Oliver Sherwood in a Consolidated Press dispatch from Chicago.

Similarly, David Lawrence of the same organization, writing from Washington, finds "indications that the situation has been somewhat overemphasized":

"From a national point of view the ill effects will be spotty with relatively little influence on agriculture as a whole, or the food supply, because of the great abundance of the various crops.

"Distress is likely to be confined, government reports reveal, to local areas where cattle may have to be sacrificed or where farmers have had all their grass and hay crops ruined.

"Relief measures now being planned are two-fold: Transportation is the most vital, because it will be necessary to transport expeditiously wheat and other grain for feed purposes. And some financial aid will have to be rendered to those engaged in the cattle industry in certain sections of the country, including individual farmers whose feed crops have been destroyed.

"With the interchangeability of crops, many government officials here feel that within a short time most of the feed necessities will have been satisfied."

The idea that the drought has been "a blessing in disguise" is sharply challenged by O. M. Kile in his agricultural comment from Washington—"it is a disaster and an economic backset, even when viewed in its most favorable light." And we find many editorials in papers like the New York *World*, Washington *Post*, Asheville *Times*, Louisville *Herald Post*, and Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette* making the same statement. Secretary of Agriculture Hyde has felt it necessary to make his own position quite clear on this point:

"I do not share the feeling that this terrible drought is a blessing to American agriculture, either in disguise or in any guise. The devastation of whole groups of counties, and of large areas of States; the ruin of thousands of farmers does not appeal to me as a desirable thing, no matter what economic results it may have in clearing away the accumulated surpluses.

"Nor will the consumer escape the evil consequences of the drought.

"Already short pastures have cut the milk supply. Many farmers, unable to feed young dairy cattle have sent them to slaughter. This will be reflected in the supply of dairy products many months later. This is only one of the most glaring instances out of hundreds of the far-reaching effects of such a calamity.

"The farmer will feel the first and the direct effects of the drought, but every man, woman, and child in America will suffer the indirect consequences in some degree."

AN explanation for urban newspaper readers is made in the New York *World* by Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, one of the first farm leaders to appeal to the Administration for aid:

"In many sections, from December 1 to January 1, the farmers will have to buy all the hay and all the corn they feed their cattle, or else sacrifice them at disastrous prices.

"This would not be serious were it not for the fact that conditions are so wide-spread.

"Several million rural people are affected, and thousands of them will suffer disastrous losses.

"First, they have lost the value of this summer's pasture; second, they will lose the value of their corn crop; third, live stock can not produce milk or growth; fourth, live stock must be sold at a great loss, or if held, high-priced feed must be used; fifth, grass roots and meadows will be killed, destroying the prospects for next year's hay crop and the possibility for early pasture in 1931.

"Thus farmers suffer financial loss, face the dislocation of their farm practises, and next year must have not only food, but must buy seeds and grow crops as a substitute for hay and pasture.

"The losses of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys are to-day much greater than the loss in the Mississippi flood; but owing to the fact that the loss is so widely distributed, involves such a large number of people, and that it will be felt for many coming months, its severity is minimized.

"The notion that the drought will be a blessing, in that it consumes the farm surplus, is not sound, because those that suffer most have neither corn nor surplus to sell."

THOSE who studied the Government crop report of August 11 learned that on August 1 there was an estimated falling off of 690,000,000 bushels in the corn crop, indicating a total crop of 2,212,000,000 bushels as compared with a 1924-28 average of 2,700,000,000 for 1924-28. The smallest corn crop since 1901 is predicted, and a decrease in general crop prospects of 7 per cent. during July is attributed to drought and hot weather.

One result of the drought brought out by the Detroit *News*, as well as by several other papers, is a probable "clearer understanding on the part of the urban population of the tremendous risks incurred by the people of the farms in their efforts to produce the country's food supply."

The jumping of retail prices of foodstuffs has been reported from several cities, but has been denounced by agricultural authorities at Washington as quite unnecessary "profiteering." President Hoover, who has given up his Western vacation to keep his hand on the direction of relief measures, is said to believe that this work will require his attention for perhaps as much as six weeks. Incidentally, it might be noted that there is a very general expression of editorial opinion to the effect that the President, by virtue of his experience in other emergencies, is admirably fitted to cope with the drought situation.

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The G. O. P. Elephant Changes Mahouts

TRUMPETING IN GLEE, the G. O. P. elephant lets the whole country know how well pleased he is at this change of mahouts.

Simeon D. Fess, "the Ohio schoolmaster," waving a metaphorical bull hook, sends him charging toward that pestiferous Democratic donkey, determined to smash the ancient foe in the fall elections.

Gone is the old mahout, Claudius H. Huston, of Tennessee—thrown off at last, as some observers say, after an intra-party quarrel that reverberated in the news and editorial columns for months.

"Now an advance, unhampered," keynotes the Syracuse *Post-Standard,* and other Republican papers take up the cry, expressing relief that Mr. Huston finally has surrendered, and calling for a united front and a vigorous fight all along the line.

That their wishes will be fulfilled seems likely, for Senator Fess had not worn the party chairman's crown twenty-four hours when he issued a statement defending the new tariff act, and also let it be known that he was planning a counterattack on the Democrats. From all accounts, this little, blue-eyed, sixty-nine-year-old Ohioan has his hands full—no one disputes that his job will be an arduous one. He, himself, admits that the world-wide depression creates "disaffection" with the Administration which must be counteracted.

Before reviewing the events which led to the resignation of Mr. Huston, despite his inclination to "fight this thing to a finish," let us take a look at the teacher-lawyer who succeeds him. "What sort of man is the new Republican chairman?" asks L. C. Speers in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, and then proceeds to tell us:

"In the first place, he is physically the smallest man in the Senate. He still has just enough hair left to keep him from being described as bald. He is clean-shaven, and owns a pair of the most piercing blue eyes in the Senate. He has a big mouth, a straight line in the right place; a fairly large nose that is straight; ears are set close to the head. He has an unusually high forehead, bushy eyebrows, and a regular old-time Ohio smile that is almost always in evidence, except on occasions when the Republican party is under fire."

A TEACHER at nineteen, extreme poverty kept him from being graduated from Ohio Northern University until he was twenty-eight, "and on that day he was elected professor of history by the trustees of his alma mater." In 1907 he became president of Antioch College in Ohio; in 1912 he was elected to the House of Representatives, served four terms, and then went to the Senate, where he is serving his second term. Senator Fess "has always been a stanch regular and bone dry."

The "three months' contest for the control of Congress," which Mr. Fess will direct for his party, began on August 7, when the executive committee of the Republican National Committee elected him after accepting the Huston resignation. Mr. Fess immediately named Internal Revenue Commissioner Robert H. Lucas, youthful Kentuckian, as executive director, which, the Washington correspondents point out, is a new and salaried office.

For an explanation of these moves we borrow from a dispatch by Theodore C. Wallen to the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"Thus ended a protracted dispute over the leadership which had threatened to send the Republicans into the field disorganized against the smoothest-running Democratic organization in years.

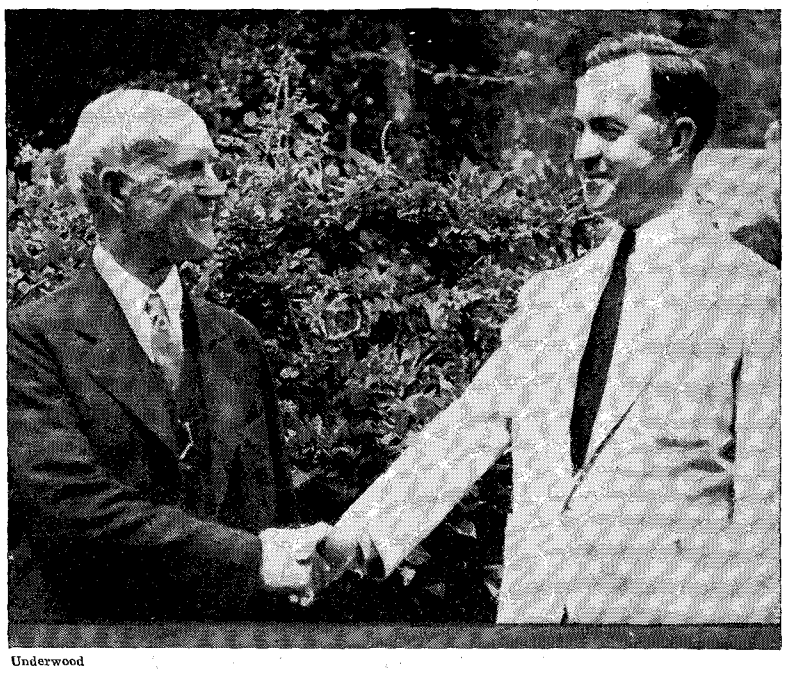
"Senator Fess, put in full command, declared for a campaign of education to combat 'disaffection with the Administration,' due to a world-wide depression beyond its control.

"Mr. Huston's resignation, virtually charging party leaders with deserting him in the face of enemy fire, was accepted without being read at the meeting.

"The letter of resignation, which Mr. Huston distributed in mimeographed form to members of the committee, attributed his action to a desire to put party interest ahead of personal consideration, altho denying that his continuance would have exposed the party to any risk. His personal inclination, he said, was to 'fight this thing to a finish,' since he was conscious of his own integrity, and considered that every accusation of the Senate lobby committee had been refuted.

"It marked the close of a chapter which began with Mr. Huston's testimony to the Senate lobby committee that he had temporarily used funds of the Tennessee River Improvement Association in his private brokerage account.

"The agitation persisted despite the production of canceled checks to show that Mr. Huston voluntarily reimbursed the association's account. The incident antedated his election as party chairman, and occurred while he was seeking legislation for the Tennessee River Improvement Association."



Underwood

They Are Ready to Fight

The Democrats—not each other. Senator Fess (left) new chairman of the Republican National Committee, shakes hands with Robert H. Lucas, of Kentucky, the party's new executive director.

VARIED, indeed, is the editorial comment upon Huston's capitulation and Fess's election.

"At last!" exclaims the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.) as the Tennesseean withdraws, and many other Republican papers likewise express relief and gratification over the choice of his successor. But, while many commentators give Huston a final thump and turn away, others are more sympathetic. Typical of this comment is that of the Oshkosh *Northwestern* (Rep.):

"The former chairman's offense, if any, was small, but he ought to realize that a person in his position must be entirely above suspicion, and that his effectiveness had been reduced to a low point."

Turning now to the new chairman, we find the comment running in the two political channels, the Republicans expressing satisfaction and confidence, and the Democrats criticizing Mr. Fess from various angles. Thus, while the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) asserts that he "typifies the complacent regularity of the machine politician," and rebukes Mr. Hoover for his appointment, the Portland *Oregonian* (Ind.) says he is "well qualified to conduct the Republican campaign, and the Troy *Times* (Rep.) declares he "will strengthen his party."

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Lindbergh Urges World Air Code

"IMPOSSIBLE TO DEVOTE too much attention to overcoming obstacles to international flying!"

So speaks Lindbergh, "aviation counsel to the world," of what is most needed for development of air travel and commerce in the shrinking distances around our globe.

His plea for securing a uniform standard of regulations for international flyers by all nations is welcomed by an overwhelming chorus of press approval.

"Land boundaries mean nothing to a bird," says the Hartford *Times*; "they should mean nothing to the bird-man":

"There is to a large degree the same natural freedom to flying that there is to radio. Both are borne on the wings of the air. Each is man's successful attempt to release himself of the limitations of time and place. Lindbergh is right in stressing the point that artificial barriers have no place in this achievement of flying."

CONCERNING the airplane's place in transportation and communication, Colonel Lindbergh "does not suffer from the delusions that beset so many dreamers and air enthusiasts," observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which continues:

"Unless some radical scientific discovery revolutionizes our present aircraft, he says, they can not compete with ships and railroads in the movement of most articles of commerce. The airplane seems destined to supplement rather than replace ground transport, and its special field is in the rapid movement of passengers and documents from place to place. But this phase of transportation is highly important to human relationships, and the prospect of great networks of air-lines, both transoceanic and transcontinental, linking all nations, which the Colonel envisions for the near future, will bring every phase of modern civilization into closer contact, and may have much to do with future trends of internationalism."

BOTH over one of the largest radio world hook-ups and at a conference of the Williamstown Institute of Politics, Colonel Lindbergh gave his message advocating international conference and negotiations to "clear the air" for flying between nations. From experience he spoke of the lack of uniformity in regulations for flying to Mexico, Central and South America; the possibilities of regulated faster passenger and express service. He predicted development of linked-up transoceanic routes to form a "network covering the entire world." He added:

"At the present time it is the private flyer who requires the most assistance in international flying. He has not an organization to find out in advance what forms and reports it is necessary for him to make, and in many instances it is almost impossible for the private flyer making an international trip by air to learn in advance the conditions he will encounter, both in regard to air routes and also to the regulations and restrictions laid down by the various countries he expects to fly through."

Hoover Helps the Home-Builder

"TO FIND A WAY TO MAKE IT EASIER for the average man or woman to obtain a home"—that, in the phrase of the New York *World*, is the object of the White House Conference on home-building and home ownership recently called by President Hoover.

Pointing out that this is the twenty-fourth commission appointed by the President, and the eleventh to operate with private funds, the Washington correspondents go on to explain that the organization will deal with the problems of home-planing, home-building and home-financing, but will recommend no legislation. Government officials and representatives of nineteen national organizations will comprise the membership.

Judging by the amount of editorial comment, the entire country is keenly interested in this new project of the President's.

"Particular attention is to be given to high charges attending second mortgages and to cost of homes in an effort to work out an easier financial situation, something akin perhaps to that behind the automobile industry," notes Carlisle Bargeron, of the Washington *Post*.

By this conference, as the President himself tells us, he hopes to "inspire better organization and remove influences which seriously limit the spread of home ownership, both town and country." Then he tells us more about his plan:

"The conference will be organized by a planning committee comprised of representatives of the leading national groups interested in this field, under the chairmanship of Secretary Lamont. This planning committee will in turn set up nation-wide subcommittees to determine the facts and to study the different phases of the question. . . .

"One of the important questions is finance. The present depression has given emphasis to the fact that the credit system in home-building is not as soundly organized as other branches of credit. In order to enable the purchase of homes on what amounts to the instalment plan, it is necessary to place first and, often enough, second mortgages. Second mortgages, have, if we take into account commissions, discounts, and other charges, risen in rates in many cities to the equivalent of 20 or 25 per cent. per annum, all of which not only stifles home ownership, but has added to the present depression by increasing unemployment in the trades involved.

"The finance question, however, is only one of many. The expansion and betterment of homes in its bearing upon comfort, increasing standards of living, and economic and social stability, is of outstanding importance."

"THE conference deserves the utmost support," declares the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, and the Charleston *Mail* agrees that "the matter is one of national importance." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* sums up:

"It is an economic question, but it is far more than that. It is a question of strengthening the social foundations of a State."

What Do You Know About That?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

1. How many million new cars are made every year? (p. 40).
2. Is tan good for the old? (p. 30).
3. How much money is invested in miniature golf courses? (p. 32).
4. Where is the biggest mural canvas? (p. 17).
5. What city has a "rogues' gallery" of quacks? (p. 22).
6. Through what pass is India exposed to invasion from the North? (p. 13).
7. What environment produces the most bad boys? (p. 22).
8. Do we relax completely when asleep? (p. 28).
9. What is Nature's finest spun filament? (p. 27).
10. In what year was Parliament founded in Iceland? (p. 16).
11. What does the altimeter tell the aviator? (p. 30).
12. What is the Wafd? (p. 15).
13. How many miniature golf courses have sprung up in America? (p. 32).
14. What is a good dinner in summer? (p. 30).
15. Who won the 1930 Edison scholarship? (p. 36).
16. What nation has produced the maximum of musical masterpieces? (p. 19).
17. How does temperature affect the piano? (p. 31).
18. What are the dimensions of one of the smallest golf courses known? (p. 32).
19. What chemical process competes with silkworms? (p. 27).
20. Is a tanned skin a prize-winning condition? (p. 30).

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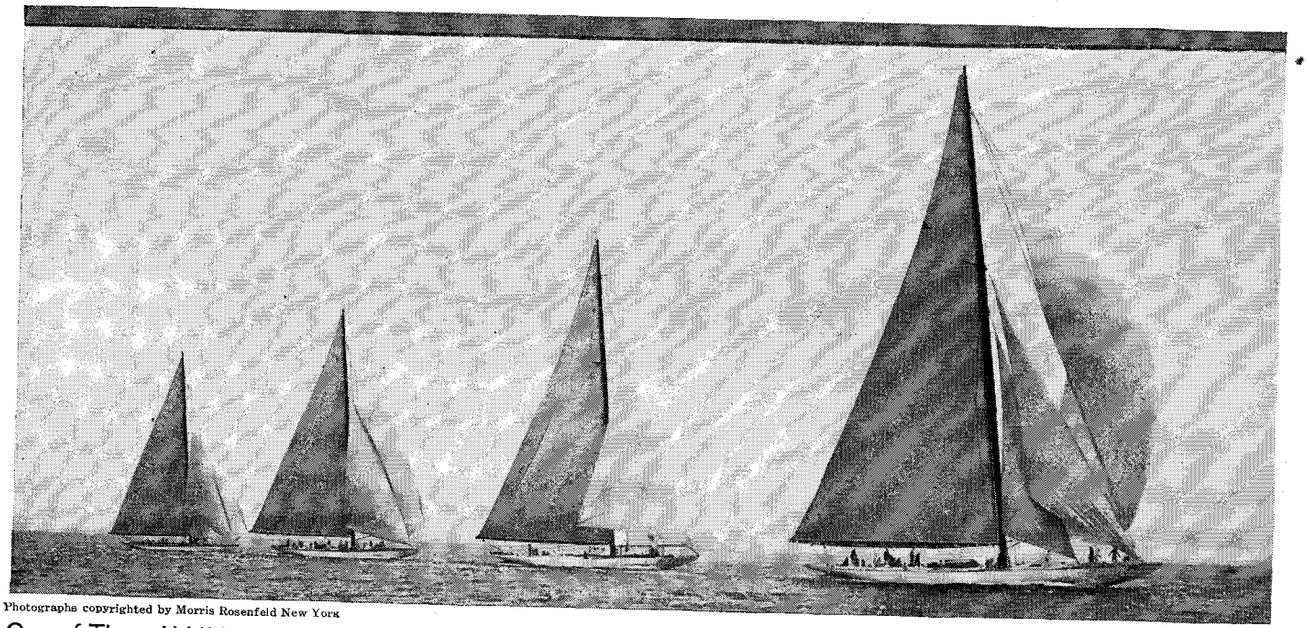

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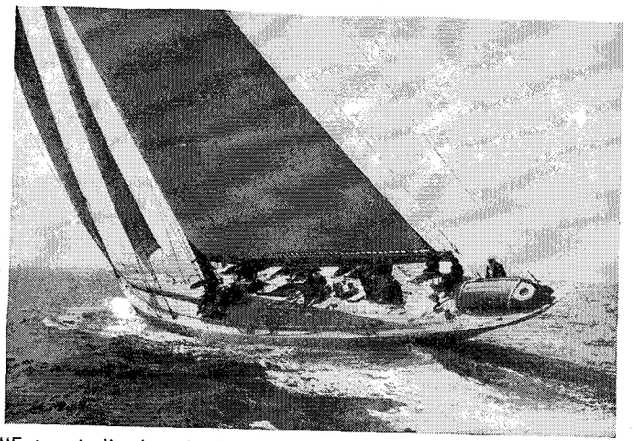
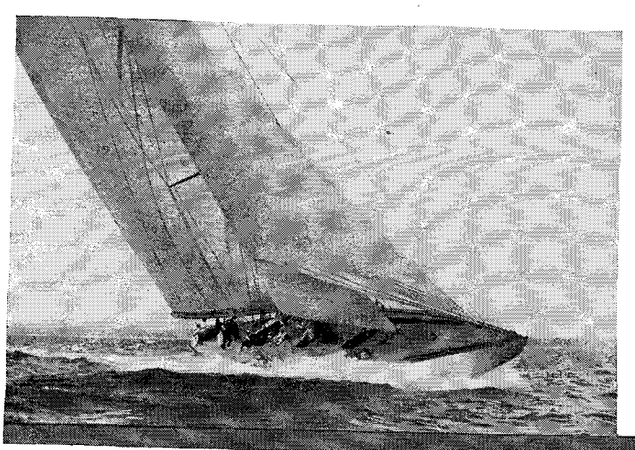
One of These Will Defend America's Cup: (*left to right*) "Whirlwind," "Yankee," "Enterprise," "Weetamoe"

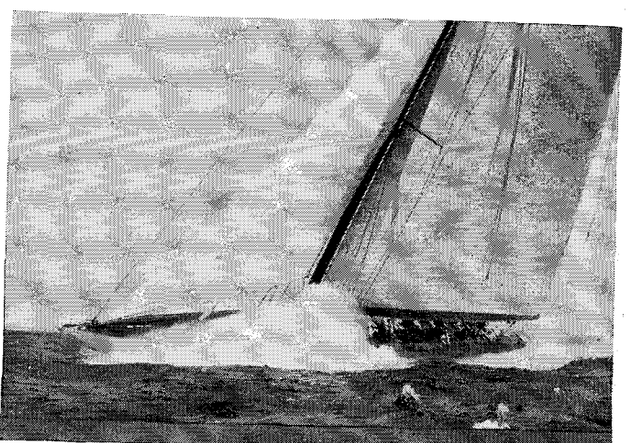


"Enterprise": length load water line 80 feet; displacement 128 tons; Burgess designed, Herreshoff built; Vanderbilt-Aldrich Syndicate.

"Whirlwind": length load water line 86 feet; displacement 158 tons; L. Francis Herreshoff designed, Lawley built; Thorne-Hammond Syndicate.



"Yankee": length load water line 83 feet; 148 tons; Paine designed, Lawley built; Lawrence-Paine-Hovey Syndicate.



"Weetamoe": length load water line 83 feet; 143 tons; Crane designed, Herreshoff built; Morgan-Nichols Syndicate.

Getting Ready for Defense of Our Yacht Cup

CURRENT elimination races off Newport will determine the winner among this new-built fleet of American defenders which will meet Lipton's British yacht *Shamrock V*, challenger in the fifteenth international contest, in September. Revival of this "sport-of-kings" event after a lapse of ten years spurs great enthusiasm among myriad "lovers of the sail." The new *Shamrock V* is built of wood; so is the *Whirlwind*. The other three American yachts are bronze-plated.

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We Number 122,698,190

DESPITE RESTRICTED IMMIGRATION and a declining birth-rate, we can rejoice with our press over this ever-growing bigger U. S. A.

The irritating census-taker who relentlessly pursued each and all of us with his pertinent and impertinent questions fades out as the census tally reels off totals—curious, surprizing, suggestive, encouraging, even flattering.

"We are not growing so fast," concludes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "but quite fast enough." "Here we are, as we are; and worth bragging about—but not too loud," according to the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News-Press*. "The stork is a busy bird," the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* reminds us, "where the people remain virile and strong and where the pinch of poverty is not too great. Natural increase of population bespeaks a happy medium and, therefore, a happy country."

First complete figures of our entire population come out as the big news of the day four and a half months after the big job of census-taking began.

There are 122,698,190 of us present and accounted for by the census of 1930 inside the United States.

That is nearly 17,000,000 more than ten years ago, and the largest increase in any decade of our history.

Lest we become too "chesty," several editors remind us that China, India, and Russia are still far more populous.

But our census figures run up to 124,848,664 by counting in various outlying territories and possessions with the total for the forty-eight States and the District of Columbia—Continental United States—and the Philippine Islands were not included in this Fifteenth Census.

The Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce announces these striking features of the count, which press comment elaborates:

"More than one-quarter of the total increase in the United States was concentrated in two States—California, in the Far West, with an increase of 2,245,148, and New York, in the East, with an increase of 2,234,276.

"Three other States—Michigan, Texas, and Illinois—each account for more than 1,000,000 of the increase.

"Pennsylvania gained more than 900,000, and Ohio and New Jersey each gained more than 870,000.

"On a percentage basis, California shows the highest increase, 65.5 per cent, and Florida the next highest, 51.4 per cent., followed by Michigan, with 32 per cent.; Arizona, with 30.4 per cent.; New Jersey, with 27.6 per cent.; Texas, with 24.8 per cent., and North Carolina, with 23.9 per cent.

"Montana, with 12,557, or 2.3 per cent., fewer inhabitants in 1930 than in 1920, is the only State which shows a decrease, tho Georgia shows an increase of only .2 per cent., and three other States—Vermont, Iowa, and South Carolina—increased less than 3 per cent."

New York continues to head the list with a margin of nearly 3,000,000 over Pennsylvania; and Illinois, Ohio, and Texas make up the ranking order of the first five States, as they did in 1920. In the next largest five States, however, California jumps from eighth to sixth place, Massachusetts drops from sixth to eighth, New Jersey goes from tenth to ninth, ahead of Missouri. A table showing the comparative ranking of all the States and the District of Columbia, with details of increased population, is printed herewith.

The percentage of increased population 1920-30 is given as 16.1, compared with 14.9 for 1910-20. The Census Bureau explains, however, that due to changing of census-taking dates from January 1 to April 1 the rates of percentage for an actual decade of 120 months for comparison should be 15.7 per cent. compared to 15.3 per cent. respectively — a really "slight" percentage increase.

OUR papers are less interested in percentages than in the millions of increased population, even under restricted immigration. The significance of changing regional trends of distribution among the States arouses curiosity and speculation. Probable results of the census figures on reapportionment of State representation by Congressmen at Washington, the capital of the nation, attract special attention of the politically minded.

"The Melting Pot Overflows," observes the Detroit *News*, in an editorial, embodying many similar press views that might be quoted:

"Something like 17,000,000 more people are in the United States now than ten years ago, the recently completed census reveals. It is a remarkable growth, considering the efforts made to restrict immigration.

"Decade by decade this miracle land exercises its pull upon the populations of the earth and multiplies its people through its own excess of births over deaths. In the earlier periods, immigration came in waves. Millions left their homes in Europe to evade enforced military service, and found refuge in America, where standing armies were small and recruiting in time of peace always was voluntary. Others fled from what they regarded as oppression to the land of freedom. Famine drove out many to seek homes in the land of plenty, and revolution and political unrest induced millions to cast in their lot with the great democracy of the West.

Comparative Rank of States

Showing Increases According to Census Figures in *The United States Daily*

1930 Rank	State	1930 Population	1920-30 % Inc.	1920 Rank	Numerical Increase
1	New York	12,619,503	21.5	1	2,234,276
2	Pennsylvania	9,640,802	10.6	2	920,785
3	Illinois	7,607,684	17.3	3	1,122,404
4	Ohio	6,639,837	15.3	4	880,443
5	Texas	5,821,272	24.8	5	1,158,044
6	California	5,672,009	65.5	8	2,245,148
7	Michigan	4,842,280	32.0	7	1,173,868
8	Massachusetts	4,253,646	10.4	6	401,290
9	New Jersey	4,028,027	27.6	10	872,127
10	Missouri	3,620,961	6.4	9	216,906
11	Indiana	3,225,600	10.1	11	295,210
12	North Carolina	3,170,287	23.9	14	611,164
13	Wisconsin	2,930,282	11.3	13	298,215
14	Georgia	2,902,443	.2	12	6,611
15	Alabama	2,645,297	12.7	18	297,123
16	Kentucky	2,623,668	8.6	15	207,038
17	Tennessee	2,608,759	11.6	19	270,874
18	Minnesota	2,566,445	7.5	17	179,320
19	Iowa	2,467,900	2.7	16	63,879
20	Virginia	2,419,471	4.8	20	110,284
21	Oklahoma	2,391,177	17.9	21	363,494
22	Louisiana	2,094,496	16.5	22	295,987
23	Mississippi	2,007,979	12.1	23	217,361
24	Kansas	1,879,946	6.3	24	110,689
25	Arkansas	1,853,981	5.8	25	101,777
26	South Carolina	1,732,567	2.9	26	48,843
27	West Virginia	1,728,510	18.1	27	264,809
28	Maryland	1,629,321	12.4	28	179,660
29	Connecticut	1,604,711	16.2	29	224,080
30	Washington	1,561,967	15.1	30	205,346
31	Florida	1,466,625	51.4	32	498,155
32	Nebraska	1,378,900	6.4	31	82,528
33	Colorado	1,035,043	10.2	33	95,414
34	Oregon	952,691	21.6	34	169,302
35	Maine	800,056	4.2	35	32,042
36	South Dakota	690,755	8.5	37	54,208
37	Rhode Island	687,232	13.7	38	82,835
38	North Dakota	682,448	5.5	36	35,576
39	Montana	536,332	−2.3	39	−12,557
40	Utah	502,582	11.8	40	53,186
41	District of Columbia	486,869	11.3	42	49,298
42	New Hampshire	465,293	5.0	41	22,210
43	Idaho	445,837	3.2	43	13,971
44	Arizona	435,833	30.4	46	101,671
45	New Mexico	427,216	18.6	44	66,866
46	Vermont	359,092	1.9	45	6,664
47	Delaware	238,380	6.9	47	15,377
48	Wyoming	224,597	15.5	48	30,195
49	Nevada	90,981	17.5	49	13,574
	Total Continental United States	122,698,190	16.1	..	16,987,570
	UNITED STATES POSSESSIONS (Except the Philippines)				
	Alaska	58,758	6.8	..	3,722
	Hawaii	368,336	43.9	..	112,424
	Porto Rico	1,543,913	18.8	..	244,104
	Guam	18,521	39.5	..	5,246
	American Samoa	10,055	24.8	..	1,999
	Panama Canal Zone	39,467	72.7	..	16,609
	Virgin Islands	22,012	−15.5	..	−4,039
	Military and naval service, etc., abroad	89,412	−23.7	..	−27,826
	Grand Total United States and Possessions	124,848,664	16.1	..	17,339,809

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"It is noteworthy that during the past decade the Pacific coast has proved the fastest growing geographical region, showing a population increase of 46.4 per cent. This is the culmination of the westward movement which began when the pioneers from the Atlantic seaboard began to make their way by barge and boat, by ox-cart trail and mountain pass into the vast unknown region beyond the Appalachians.

"And yet, how varied are the motives that now induce the people to seek dwelling places in different sections of the country is indicated by the fact that the two fastest growing States are on directly opposite sides of the continent; New York and California each increase their populations by more than two million. And into the list of most thriving populations comes Michigan, increasing the number of its people by nearly a third because it has shifted from an agricultural to an industrial occupational place among the States."

A NEW trend of migrations, larger than ever before, is seen by the San Antonio (Tex.) *Express:*

"The fastest-growing State was California, but the three next highest in rate of gain—Florida, Michigan, and New Jersey—are in the Eastern group. Texas is fifth in both rank and rate of increase.

"However, discarding the Mississippi as an arbitrary boundary between the East and the West, and dividing the country—according to traditional lines—into North, South and West, the ten-year gains are seen to be 14.8 per cent., 14.2 per cent., and 32.7 per cent., respectively. So it appears that, in one sense, the West—the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast States—is still the fastest growing section; but the numerical increases tell a different story: East, 9,436,000; South, 4,671,000; West, 2,911,000.

"As the natural accompaniment of the country's evolution, a new sort of migration has appeared: during the second decade of the twentieth century no covered-wagon train nor modern equivalent took its way across the prairies, seeking a new frontier. The latter-day migration was to an industrial frontier in the great cities, and to the 'luxury' frontier along the Gulf coast and the Pacific.

"Undramatic and unobtrusive as it was, this shift was numerically the greatest population-movement in history. It changed twenty million people's environment, customs and living standards. The grand sweep of emigrants' wagons across the prairies just after the Civil War, which has captivated the novelists' fancy, by comparison was but a corporal's guard.

"As the country shall develop industrially and grow richer, the migration to the new frontiers doubtless will increase even more rapidly. Numerous factors—including the decentralization of industry—may enter to change its direction."

Reapportionment

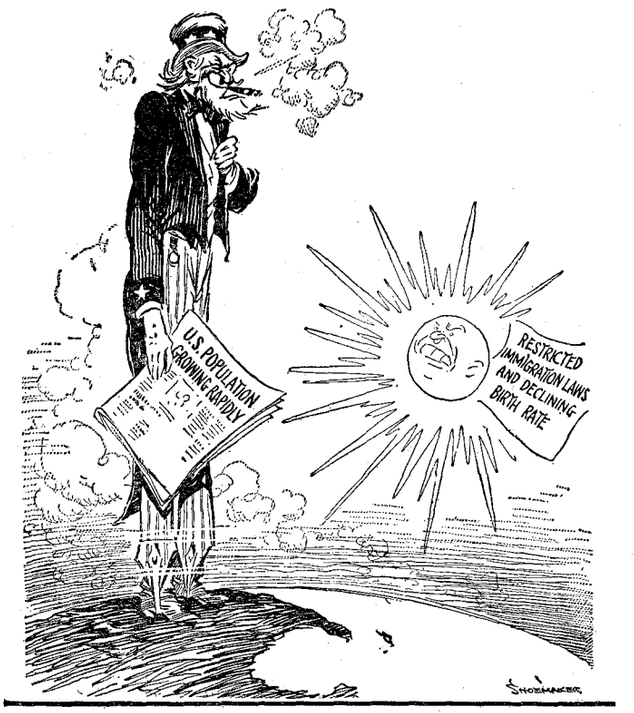
Showing Estimated Number of Seats in the House of Representatives

	Present	*Future*
Alabama	10	9
Arizona	1	2
Arkansas	7	7
California	11	20
Colorado	4	4
Connecticut	5	6
Delaware	1	1
Florida	4	5
Georgia	12	10
Idaho	2	2
Illinois	27	27
Indiana	13	11
Iowa	11	9
Kansas	8	7
Kentucky	11	9
Louisiana	8	7
Maine	4	3
Maryland	6	6
Massachusetts	16	15
Michigan	13	17
Minnesota	10	9
Mississippi	8	7
Missouri	16	13
Montana	2	2
Nebraska	6	5
Nevada	1	1
New Hampshire	2	2
New Jersey	12	14
New Mexico	1	2
New York	43	45
North Carolina	10	11
North Dakota	3	2
Ohio	22	24
Oklahoma	8	9
Oregon	3	3
Pennsylvania	36	34
Rhode Island	3	2
South Carolina	7	6
South Dakota	3	2
Tennessee	10	9
Texas	18	21
Utah	2	2
Vermont	2	1
Virginia	10	9
Washington	5	6
West Virginia	6	6
Wisconsin	11	10
Wyoming	1	1
Totals	435	435

WHILE several Southern States, notably Florida and North Carolina, have gained largely in population, some discussion arises regarding the rapid industrial advance of Southern cities and a moderate 10 per cent. increase of population. The Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer* finds that reference to less dependence on one crop—cotton—and native labor, drawn from agriculture to industry, indicates an "all-right" situation. The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, mindful of recent migrations of Negroes to Northern centers, remarks:

"By and large, Southern States have shown a wholesome increase in population. The census of the relative population by races has not been announced. It is conceded that the Negro population is smaller. In the eleven States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia the numerical increase in population is 3,602,301."

IN New England, the Providence *Journal* thinks that the student's task has just begun, that "statisticians, investigators, and philosophers should now be turned loose" to discover:



Thriving Despite the Drought
—Shoemaker in the "Chicago Daily News."

"Why has there been a 16.7 per cent. gain in Louisiana and one of only 2.9 per cent. in South Carolina? Why has Oregon gone ahead more rapidly than its neighbor Washington? Why has New Hampshire, with a 4.7 per cent. increase, outstript Vermont with only 1.9 per cent.? Why, indeed, has Vermont experienced even this slight gain when it actually lost in the previous ten years from 1910 to 1920? Why are the percentages in both Rhode Island and Connecticut (13.7 and 16.1) ahead of that in Massachusetts (13.3)?"

Possible reapportionment of Congressional representation on the basis of the new census figures threatens political tangles and stirs considerable press discussion. Congress passed a law that makes the present number of 435 seats of membership permanent. The Census Bureau is preparing a reapportionment to take effect in March, 1931. If State legislatures fail to redistribute Congressional districts, accordingly, before November elections in 1932, States may have to elect delegations-at-large, we learn from W. W. Jermane's special correspondence to the Seattle *Times*. If Congress does not dodge the law, it is calculated that twenty States will lose twenty-six seats, and ten States will gain them. Such reapportionment, it is further reported, means a gain by cities of not less than fifty seats at the expense of the farming regions in all States affected. *The Wall Street Journal* analyzes the regional gains and losses by reapportionment as follows:

Industrial East, including New England	+ 3
South and Southwest	− 5
Middle West	− 8
Pacific coast	+10

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

AND we hope nobody thinks about suggesting that Floyd Gibbons run for the Senate.—*Judge.*

WHILE preparing for future generations, we must not forget to plant more trees for posterity to sit in.—*Toledo Blade.*

"THE man who is forever borrowing money is nothing but a limpet," says a business man. Always on the rocks.—*The Passing Show (London).*

THIS country has cut its death-rate in half since 1900, which is a hopeful showing if it hasn't saved the wrong half.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

SCIENTISTS claim this country was once covered with ice, and all we care to say is that things have certainly changed.—*Nashville Banner.*

WE are certain the only thing that travel broadens is the "a."—*Louisville Times.*

THESE endurance tree-sitters are certainly fearless, braving hungry squirrels like that.—*Judge.*

THESE are the days in which we are tempted to take up the cause of Mr. Gandhi just because of the uniform.—*New York Evening Post.*

AT any rate, a dry has just as much right to believe in Prohibition as it is as a wet has to believe in the liquor as it is.—*Louisville Times.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST wants to know who put the heat in wheat. But what is more to the point is who took the eat out of it.—*Jackson News.*

THESE United States have a grand population total of 122,729,615. Which also seems to be about the number who either drive their own automobile or play peewee golf.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WHEN the meek inherit the earth, they are going to have to hire somebody to run the trucks and buses for them.—*Nashville Banner.*

THERE are no speakeasies in Russia, it is said. This is due to the fact that names of the Russian drinks are so hard to pronounce.—*Arizona Record.*

A JUDGE declares that some laws are hard on unmarried men. But not half so hard as some in-laws are on married men.—*The Passing Show.*

PRESIDENT HOOVER was elected on a promise to dry up the country, and that's one Republican pledge that has been fulfilled.—*Fort Myers Tropical News.*

WHAT we need next, now that the naval treaty has been ratified, is some arrangement with France on tennis disarmament.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

"HAS Coolidge a 'ghost'?" asks a *Pathfinder* head-line. What excited the curiosity is the likeness of his present column writings to the stuff that used to be handed out by the supposed-to-be-deceased "White House Spokesman."—*Mount Dora (Fla.) Topic.*

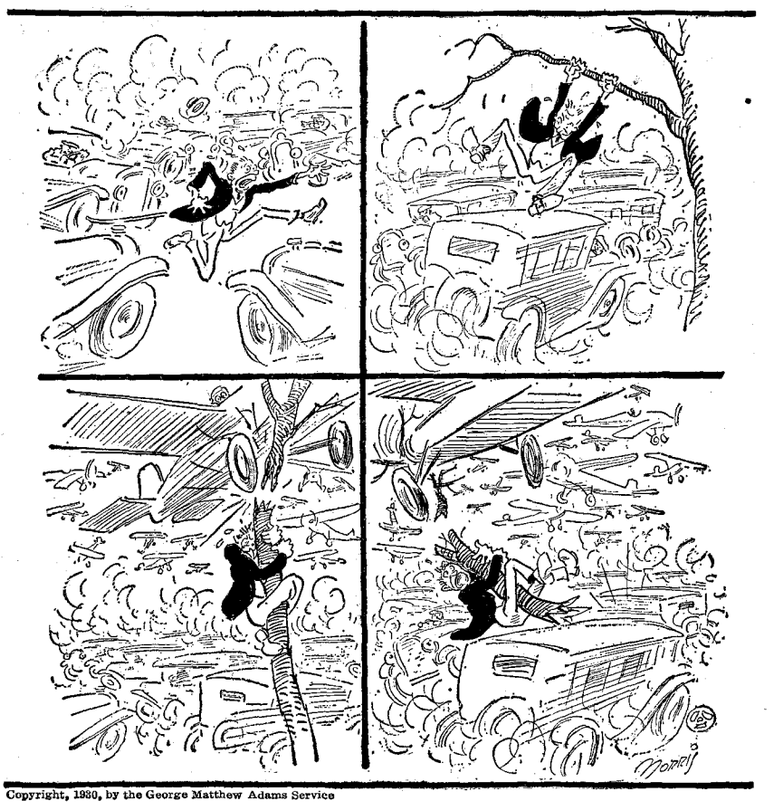
WHEN Phil Scott, English heavyweight, can't go to sleep, all he has to do is count ten.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE 2,000,000 people who were recently unemployed are now apparently operating miniature golf courses.—*Judge.*

YOU see, conditions are chaotic in Russia, and American business must go over there to bring orders out of chaos.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

THE wise motorist won't be encouraged one whit by that New Jersey instance of an automobile derailing a locomotive.—*Wichita Eagle.*

AN up-to-date prestidigitator no longer takes rabbits out of silk hats; not on your life; he pulls out peewee golf courses.—*Chicago Tribune.*



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The Last Pedestrian

—Morris for The George Matthew Adams Service.

AND probably the champion of all the endurance champions is mother.—*Albany News.*

THE pen will never be mightier than the sword as long as criminals can dodge it.—*Louisville Times.*

IT is foolish, declares a banker, to keep any large sum of money about the house. We should call it impossible.—*The Humorist (London).*

NOW that tennis is played on a card-table, and golf is possible on a 38-foot lot, we suppose the next world war will be held in an alley.—*Detroit News.*

AND the difference between economy and extravagance is the difference between a Republican and a Democrat discussing the Administration's appropriations.—*Judge.*

A HEN was recently found sitting on a case of whisky, during a raid by the New York police. One of those bootleghorns, we presume.—*The Humorist.*

THE most unnecessary thing we've heard of in some time was a Chicago man and wife going clear to China to be shot by bandits.—*Miami News.*

IN New York a garbage scow has been bringing back a load of liquor after dumping its cargo at sea. That's getting it, coming and going.—*Fort Myers Tropical News.*

Now that Colonel Lindbergh has bought a plane for his wife, the day when the American family will long for a two-plane hangar is evidently about to dawn.—*Boston Transcript.*

HEYWOOD BROUN is running for Congress, and Henry L. Mencken is going to get married. It's getting so you can't take anybody seriously any more!—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

A NEW YORK head-line reads, "Census Shows Fewer People in Manhattan Proper." So we guess that solves the old question of where Earl Carroll gets his audiences.—*Detroit News.*

BY the time she gets through with the regular November election, Ruth Hanna McCormick will no doubt find it would have been much cheaper to have bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange.—*Louisville Times.*

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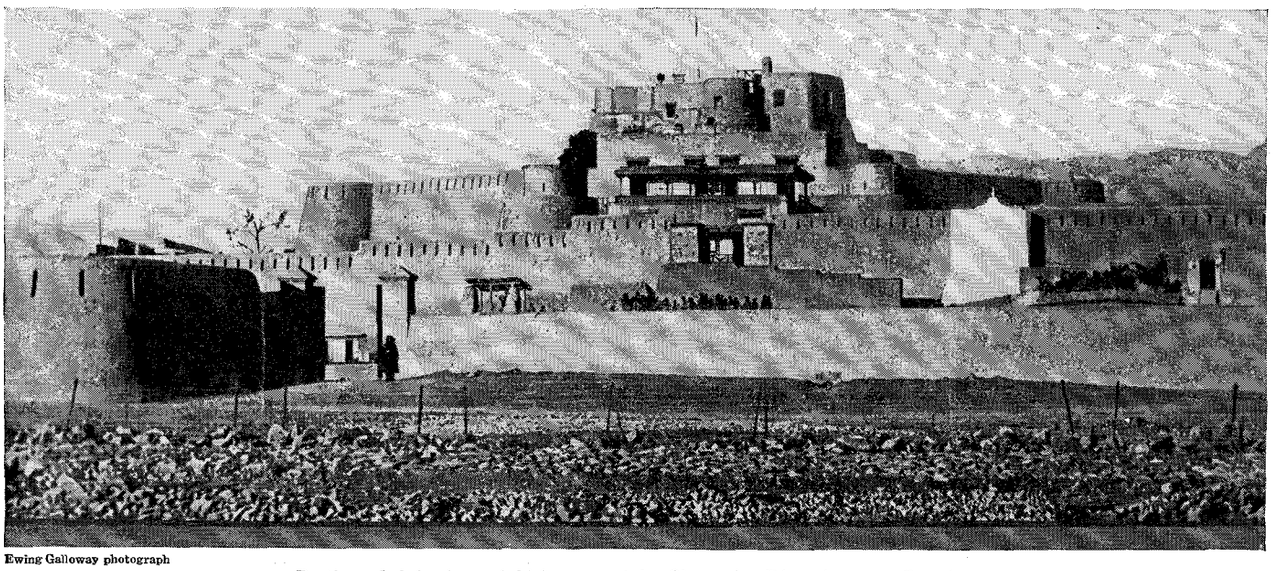
FOREIGN COMMENT



Ewing Galloway photograph

Built of Mud and Water with Sheep's Blood as a Binder

One of the British fortifications on India's northwest frontier.

India's Seething Northwest Frontier

ALL'S NOT QUIET on the northwest frontier of India. Wild tribesmen have rushed toward Peshawur, the key to the Khyber Pass leading from Afghanistan. Ten thousand Afridis menaced this city in guerrilla warfare, and Associated Press dispatches from Bombay relate that the British mobilized all the forces of modern warfare to protect this historic strategic point.

But we are told also the British do not believe that the Afridis, who are aggressive warriors of the fierce Pathan tribe, will attempt a mass attack, because of the danger of airplanes. But the hillmen are credited with cunning and with having found a trick that deceives the air bombers.

When the Afridis hear planes approaching, they lay their brilliantly-colored turbans and gowns on the ground and then flee to caves.

The airplanes shower down bombs thinking they are obliterating a force in the open, while the Afridis chuckle in their underground recesses.

So much is said and written about India's northwest frontier that it is of great interest to have a close-up of the region as presented by Abdul Qadir Khan in the London *Review of Reviews*. He is a young Indian Moslem, who was born at Peshawur, where his father was a civil officer of government. To make him better known to us, this monthly proceeds:

"As early as 1920, when he was still in his teens, he was a lecturer in Pushtu and Hindustani to the officers of the Royal Air Force stationed at the Military Staff College at Mhow in Central India. During a visit to Bombay he came under the influence of the Caliphat agitation of the Ali brothers, and was one of the few educated Indian Moslems who emigrated to a Moslem country, Afghanistan, as a protest against the Allied proposals for the Peace Treaty with Turkey.

"Disappointed by the lack of openings in Afghanistan, Abdul Qadir Khan joined a deputation of the emigrants to Central Asia. They crossed the Hindu Kush, and were well received by the Soviet authorities in Turkestan.

"Thence, after a time, he went on to Moscow, where he met the leaders of the Third International, attended Soviet Congresses and received other training in Bolshevist ideas.

"In the course of 1921, he and other young Moslems entered the Communist 'University of the East' at Moscow.

"He suffered much hardship there in the course of his studies, and was allowed to make his way back to India through Turkestan, across the Wakhan Pamir—a terrible journey over glaciers and passes 16,000 feet high.

"On reaching Chitral, Abdul Qadir Khan was handed over to the British political officer, who had known for weeks of his movements, and, in common with seven other Moslem students, was detained in Peshawur jail on a charge of conspiracy. They were all acquitted in May, 1923.

"Abdul Qadir Khan's experience of Bolshevist rule from within convinced him that Communism is contrary to the teachings of Islam, and is wholly unsuited to India.

"He believes that the right course for India is to link her civilization with that of the West, and to learn all that the West has to teach of modern science.

"Abdul Qadir Khan is now lecturer in Pushtu, at the London School of Oriental Studies."

THIS authority on the northwest frontier reminds us that it is a tract of land lying between the Indus and Afghanistan, stretching from the great mountain rampart of the Hindu Kush in the north down to the coast of the Arabian Sea.

This great valley, he tells us, was anciently named Gandhara, and was once a flourishing center of Buddhist civilization.

For the students of Buddhist cult and of Greek and Indian art, the region has always had a special fascination, and the remains of Hellenic art and the shrines and monasteries of Buddha are found to-day even in the vicinity of Peshawur. It is further pointed out that:

"Through historical times this region has been the great gate for invasions from the north. The famous Khyber Pass has seen Alexander's Army, Bactrian Greeks, White Huns, Western Turks, Moghuls, and the Afghans descend to Peshawur and make their way into the fertile plains of India.

"Before the coming of British supremacy, the city of Peshawur was a stronghold of the Afghan kings, and later fell into the hands of the Sikhs. From the time of the British annexation of the Punjab, in 1849, the five districts known to-day as the Northwestern Frontier Province remained under the Punjab Government, which also assumed responsibility for the control of the adjoining Frontier tracts.

"In 1901, after the decision of the Government of India 'that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the frontier should be more directly than hitherto under the control and supervision of the Government of India,' the whole area was separated and a new province was created under a Chief Commissioner, as Agent to the Governor-General.

"The area of the administered district is 13,400 square miles,

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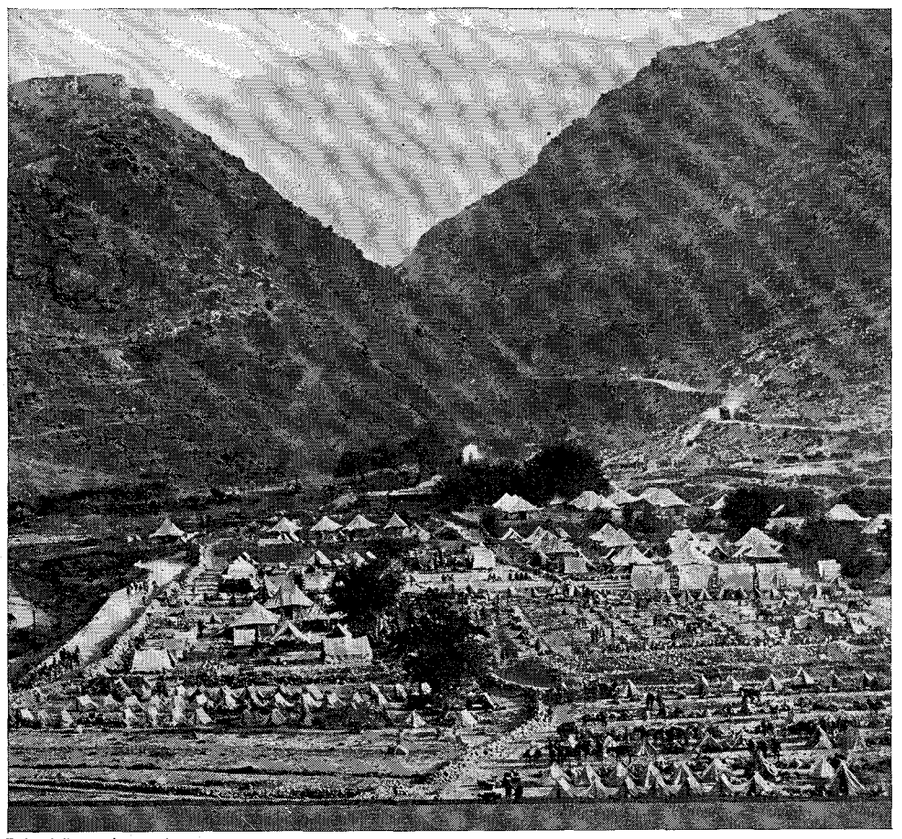
with a population of two and a quarter million people, and the tribal tracts and Indian States outside the administration cover over 25,000 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000.

"Mohammedans are in an overwhelming majority. There are only 7 per cent. Hindus, mostly traders and shopkeepers, and there are also 28,000 Sikhs. The Province is mainly agricultural, inhabited by the virile and hardy Pukhtuns, or Pathans, over whom the Khans have an influence and authority not unlike those formerly exercised by the chieftain of a Highland clan."

WHILE the rest of India, we read, has gradually made political progress, the people of the Frontier Province have hitherto had no share in any form of responsible institutions.



Ewing Galloway photograph

British Vigilance at Khyber Pass

The great camp of the British garrison that guards the gateway between India and Afghanistan and, indirectly, Russia.

For twenty years they have manifested their desire, however, to get an equal opportunity in self-government.

Through the All-India Moslem League, before the war, and from 1921 in the Legislative Assembly, it is noted that every effort has been made by the leaders of political thought to secure reforms, "as they consider themselves in no way inferior to the rest of India." We are then advised that:

"The minds of the frontier men have always been imprest by the fact that, on the other side of the border, men of their own race and religion are rulers of Afghanistan, while the trans-border tribes, too, have a great measure of independence.

"Here lies a cause of unrest which has been intensified by the political forces on the eastern side of the Province. The post-war period has seen a definite change among the extremists who, in 1920, under the impetus of the Khilafat, or Caliphate, movement, joined hands with the Indian National Congress during the early stages of the Non-cooperation movement, believing that, unless they showed their strength openly against the policy of the Government, they would not attain their goal.

"All over the Province local centers were organized (with a branch office in Peshawur), and very soon Congress activities began to show their effect.

"It is remarkable how great a measure of success this movement attained in so short a time."

Where American Ways Win

A HANDSOME TRIBUTE is paid to American merchandising methods by an "Old Australian," who for sixteen years has been in the Far East, half of which period he has been living in Hongkong.

Yet he is not so much interested in praising American trade ways as he is in holding them up as an example to Australian business men, whom he criticizes for backwardness in the Asiatic market.

One is immediately struck, he writes in the Sydney *Bulletin*, with the manner in which the American packing firms, in both high-class and lower-priced goods, have captured the Hongkong provision market. That means also, we are told, the Southern Chinese market, as Hongkong is the collecting port for goods bound for South China.

Britain is fairly well represented in the shops as regards manufactured articles, he informs us, but does not compete with the United States in canned vegetables or fruits to any great extent.

Why South China alone with its population of at least one hundred millions is dealing always to a larger extent with the United States, he explains, by giving two reasons:

"First, judicious advertising. The Australian manufacturer, I judge to be the poorest advertiser in the world. He knows more about his own business at home, no doubt, than I do, but I insist that I know more about the possibilities of his business here than he does, and I assure him that he will get nowhere at all in this market without advertising.

"(I am not directly or indirectly interested in any advertising mediums or devices.)

"Secondly, the get-up of the American's tinned stuff is superior. It appeals to the eye, and the article practically sells itself. Most important of all, his fruit, etc., is graded.

"You get what you pay for, whether it is expensive or cheap, and that is the secret of repeat sales. I was buying tinned fruits in a large European house in Hongkong, and was, as usual, talking a well-known American brand, when I was approached by the department manager as to whether I would lift an Australian brand—he would let me have the whole line considerably below cost, as they wished to clear it.

"Not caring to buy a brand of which I had no previous knowledge I asked for a sample, which I took home. It was then very easily seen why there was a difficulty in selling the line.

"The fruit—they were peaches—were all shapes and sizes, and were mostly of a greenish tinge, as if they had been preserved before being ripe. No attempt at uniformity had been made; and altho they tasted quite good, they were not an attractive or salable article. . . .

"You have to recollect that the trade is now firmly held by British and Americans, and they have to be first dislodged. The retailer will not advertise. Unless he runs a chain of stores, he rarely does in any part of the world.

"More and more the introduction is being left to the manufacturer; if he does not attend to it, his rival does.

"That seems to me the lesson above all that the Australian manufacturer must learn from his British and American competitors. I have no doubt that at first results would be disappointing here, but with persistence things would improve, and in due time Australian merchants would get their fair share of this enormous market to the north of them."

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Keeping an Eye on Egypt

WHILE RIOTS HAVE BEEN SUPPREST by a free use of Egyptian troops to reenforce the police, some English editors point out that every factor that produced the riots in Egypt remains in full operation.

On the other hand, there are those who think that the cessation of the disturbances in Egypt is a justification of the general policy of the British Labor Government under the leadership of Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald.

But the danger to Britain in Egypt is so serious, thinks the London *Nation & Athenæum*, that something more is needed than "a mere repetition of the British Government's distaste for intervention."

The essential fact in Egypt, according to this weekly, is that the existing Egyptian Government is without any following in the Chamber, dare not dissolve, and could not hope for a majority as the result of any elections that could possibly be squared with the theory of representative government. Against the Egyptian Administration the charge is made that

"It must govern without Parliament, or not at all. Meanwhile, the whole energies of the Wafd, the one political party in Egypt with a large popular following, are driven into equally unconstitutional channels.

"A campaign of non-cooperation is talked about. New riots may break out at any moment, and political riots in Egypt are liable, at any moment, to assume an antiforeign character.

"And, however much they may dislike it, the British Government have still a responsibility to the world for the protection of foreigners in Egypt, as they have, in fact, acknowledged by sending war-ships to Alexandria.

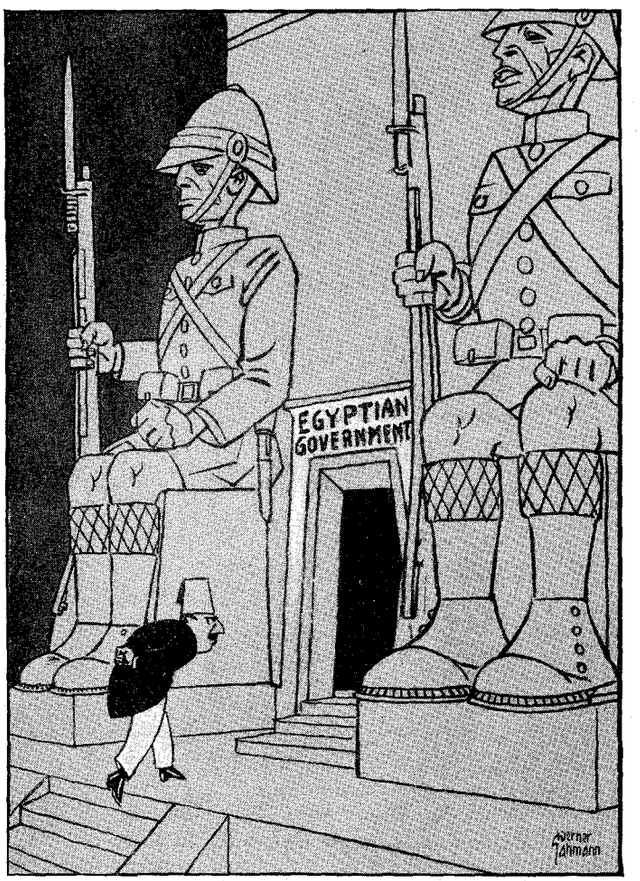
"This is what makes professions of negative neutrality sound

An Australian Gibe

Ramsay MacDonald (to the British Army of Occupation): "It's all right. You can go now—I've got MY grip on him."
—"The Bulletin" (Sydney).

a little hypocritical. If the sorriest Levantine loafer who can claim British, French, or Italian nationality gets his head broken by a Wafd partizan, the British, French, or Italian press public may quite easily lose its own head, and clamor for the British garrison to be used for the protection of the foreign quarters, without regard to the fervent constitutional zeal that dictated the head-breaking.

"Yet if British troops were so used, they would inevitably be represented as intervening on behalf of the existing Government."



German Irony

"The independence of the Egyptian Government will not be interfered with by England." —"Kladderadatsch" (Berlin).

BRITISH responsibilities in Egypt can not be denied, is the view of this weekly until an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty has been concluded, and the question of the Capitulations settled, but they must be redefined in the light of existing facts, for we are told:

"They are a survival from days when Europeans first established trade settlements in countries governed by Oriental despots and inhabited by a fanatical population of militant Moslems. In such circumstances it was natural enough for a Power with predominant interests in the country to assume general responsibility for the protection of foreigners.

"But such a position is wholly anomalous in a country with an army, a police, and a judiciary at least as efficient as those of many States whose absolute sovereignty is unquestioned.

"The British troops in Egypt might properly be employed, as the Shanghai force was employed, to prevent a massacre of foreigners which the local authorities were powerless to avert; they should not be called out because one or two foreigners have suffered in the course of civil disturbances; for no police, however efficient, can give an absolute guaranty against damage to life and property in times of tumult.

"It is within the power of the Government to obtain from their representatives first-hand evidence as to the measures taken by the Egyptian authorities to safeguard life and property.

"We suggest that they should publish that evidence to the world, and intimate, at the same time, that British troops will, in no event, be employed so long as the Egyptian authorities can give such measure of security as would be considered adequate in the case of any independent State—in other words, that British responsibilities will only come into active operation in circumstances which would normally warrant a foreign intervention."

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Meeting the Women of Iceland

THE MILLENARY CELEBRATION of the founding of the Icelandic Parliament in 930 has put that remote and unfamiliar island on the map of the news from curiously different angles.

For instance, the position of women in this barren country is of notable interest to many. Altho the island is nearly as big as England, only one-fifth of it is inhabitable. That the men must work, and the women must work, and weep, is only too true of Iceland, it seems.

From *The Labour Woman* (London)

A Well-Drest Lady of Iceland

An average of sixty men each year drown in following their occupation of fishing on the high seas. This is considered a terrible toll for so small a nation of 115,000 souls.

The result is that the ratio of women to men is 1,051 to 1,000. This was ascertained by a British Member of Parliament, Rhys J. Davies, who tells us further in *The Labour Woman* (London) that there is one woman member in the Lower House in Iceland among a total of forty-two members.

Equal franchise prevails. Men and women over twenty-five years of age vote for the Lower House, and those over thirty-five for the Upper House. We read then:

"The women are as well organized in trade-unions as the men, tho only about 900 all told are employed in 'industry.'

"They are engaged on the seaside cleaning the big things of the sea that are caught by their men-folk off the shores of the Arctic, as far away, sometimes, as Newfoundland, Labrador, and Greenland.

"These women pay about four shillings per annum to their trade-union, and every woman employed on the job is loyal to the cause.

"The union is officered entirely by women members, and their organization is attached to the Labor Federation of Iceland both for industrial and political purposes.

"The wage of a fully trained woman fish curer is eight shillings and sixpence per day. The work is intermittent, according to the seasons.

"There is no spring or autumn in Iceland, only summer, which is very short, and a very long winter. It is the land of the midnight sun for two months of the year.

"It is a hard country for man, woman, and beast, tho the standard of life in Reykjavik, the capital, may be regarded as favorable in comparison with what may be found in a similar town of 26,000 inhabitants in England.

"In any case, there are no extremes there; no very rich and no very poor. They have no army, navy, or air force to maintain, and only thirty policemen all told. There are no railways or trees, very few flowers, no corn, and little fruit in the land.

"Whether it be the climate, the food, or the conditions, it is difficult to tell, but we saw few smiling faces in Iceland. You must have sunshine to cultivate humor.

"They are Lutheran in religion almost to the last man and woman, and their clergy are drest with an Elizabethan frill round their necks. You are certainly off the beaten track in Iceland.

"Nature there is both cruel and kind. There is not an ounce of coal to be found anywhere, but the Icelander with foresight can be supplied with boiling water from the hot springs that abound everywhere.

"We actually saw a turf-built cottage and greenhouse, with bits of glass fitted in here and there, heated by pipes from the hot springs on the hillside.

"Most interesting of all, we saw the housewife cooking two eggs for dinner, putting them in a small saucepan right in the boiling pool at 97 degrees.

"To our astonishment she clapped some dough in an old sealed biscuit tin, dug a hole in the hot sand close to the geyser, and told us that the loaf would be well cooked in twenty hours or so. So why bother about coal fires in Iceland?"

THE well-drest Icelandic woman, it seems, wears a little round black skull cap flat on the top of her head, and from it hangs a long tassel "with a thimble-like contraption at the middle resting on the left shoulder." Completing the portrait of the well-drest Icelandic lady, this contributor to *The Labour Woman* adds:

"The hair is plaited in two skeins, brought up again loopwise and pinned under the cap. Riches and poverty are measured largely by the quality of the 'thimble.'

"A big silk scarf is placed under the collar of an open white blouse, and tied in a knot right in front. A corset-like waistcoat, with shoulder-straps, made of velvet covered with gold work, silver or brass, according to the power of her purse, is brought to position by a good strong chain fastened in front under the knotted silk scarf.

"A nice silk apron, a Spanish manufactured shawl, and a thin veil in addition, is sufficient to place her ladyship in good society.

"The waistcoat is sometimes very valuable. If the trimmings, chain, and strap are all of gold, it may cost £200, and is regarded as an heirloom.

"On special occasions, however, she dons a crown on her head, with a peak about four inches high stuck in the center, from which hangs a beautiful white veil down over her back to the waist. She is then really graceful."

Poland's Boundary Fears

POLAND'S PREPAREDNESS against Germany is a fact that the Polish press is willing to "tell the world." The fear that Germany may attempt to engineer a revision of Poland's boundaries is the reason the Poles are ready for emergency.

Over and over again, declares the Warsaw *Kurjer Polski*, "we have put our foot down on the subject of 'boundary revision,' because that subject in our mind does not really exist."

Not so long ago, says this newspaper, which is credited with reflecting the sentiment of the Polish nation, we made the statement that if the pacifists of Western Europe were so intent on creating a Pan-Europa through the changes of boundaries, they could discuss them as far as their own countries are concerned, but they must stand clear of Poland. We read then:

"If the point of view of the Polish Government were not sufficiently clear, it would be most desirable that all those people who rant about the subject of Pomerania would bear clearly in mind the following:

"Poland owes its liberty and its independence only to its own vital forces and to the high achievements of its soldiers, and not to the Allies whose program from the beginning of hostilities until the Russian revolution was based on one single premise, namely; 'an autonomous Poland forming an enclave within the boundaries of Russia.'

"Poland's political aims are not toward war with Germany. Poland wishes only to maintain the rights of nations to manage their own affairs.

"There is no possible doubt in anybody's mind that territories detached from Germany are ethnographically Polish, just as there is no doubt that other territories which are ethnographically Polish remain attached to Germany.

"Polish population increases more rapidly than German population and so time works in favor of Poland.

"At present the Polish Army is one of the strongest armies in Europe, and Poland's war industry is speeding up day by day.

"That is why German politicians once for all should forget any fantastic reveries about boundary revisions, and, grounding themselves in reality, should labor to find a *modus vivendi* with Poland in her present frontiers."

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Rockwell Kent's Biggest Job

ONE OF THE SMALLEST THEATERS in America boasts the biggest mural decoration in the world.

It is the Cape Cinema, at Dennis, Cape Cod, only open in the summer for the benefit of the cottagers along the course of the Cape Cod beaches.

Rockwell Kent and Jo Mielziner have, with assistance, covered over six thousand feet of canvas for the ceiling of the theater, and for the walls upward from the wainscoting.

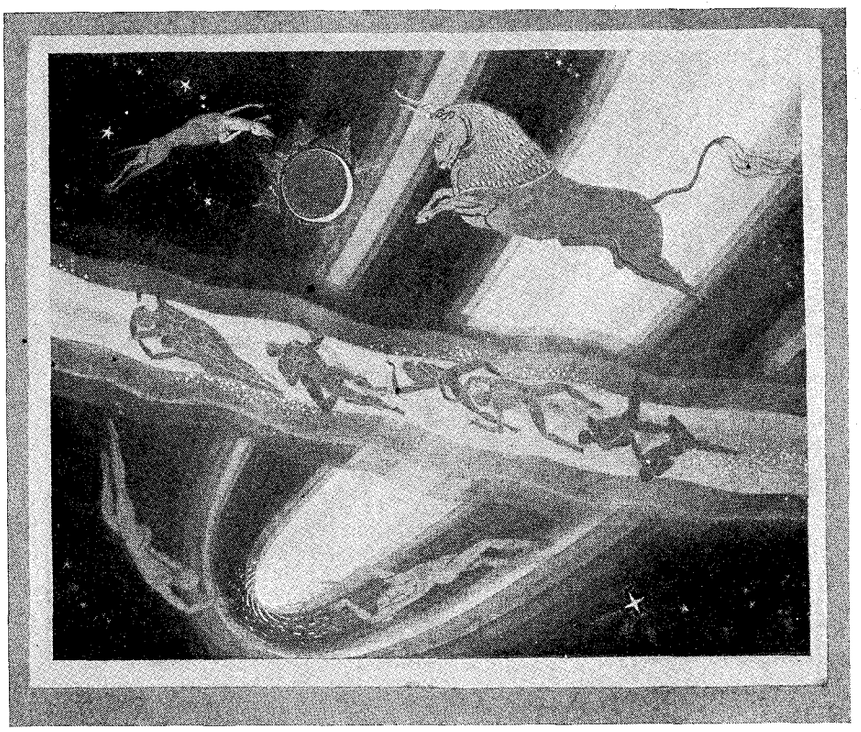
There is also a lobby decoration depicting prancing horses and floating figures through stellar space.

Mr. Kent may have some subtle interpretation of his conception not set down in the New York *World*, where we see the reporter mainly occupied with his feat of wresting the palm for bigness from Tintoretto:

"Rockwell Kent is receiving the compliments of artist visitors to Dennis, Cape Cod, where he has just completed a painting of 6,400 square feet, the largest single canvas in the world, which covers the ceiling of the Cinema, the art colony's new playhouse. This is Mr. Kent's first venture in mural painting. It occupied him steadily for five months, with the help of Jo Mielziner and ten assistants, during which time he gathered a series of bold and colorful patterns into a unified modern composition.

"The area covered by the work is more than twice that of Tintoretto's 'Paradise' in the Palace of the Doges, Venice, which held the mural record for size. Mr. Kent has loaned to the theater and hung in the lobby for the season, examples of black-and-white work from his personal collection, comprising book plates, book illustrations, and wood-cuts, collected by him from exhibitions in London, Paris, and New York.

"The playhouse was designed by Albert Easton Poor, of the firm of Rogers & Poor, New York architects. It has the latest devices for acoustics, ventilation, and comfort."



Courtesy of *The Theater Arts Monthly*, New York

Bigger Than Tintoretto's Famous Canvas

This mural decoration at Dennis, Cape Cod, boasts biggest canvas, not cyclorama.

THE playhouse, which is another feature of the art center, brings to its patrons some of the notable successes of recent seasons. One of these this summer was A. A. Miln's "Michael and Mary," presented by its New York protagonists, Henry Hull and Edith Barrett. The success this play has received in both New York and London seems to nullify the criticism of it written by George Jean Nathan for *Judge*, and reprinted in our February 1 issue. We offered it "without prejudice" as a specimen of one kind of dramatic criticism, and subsequent events showed the public thought otherwise.

Rockwell Kent is a painter whose more recent activities have been in the field of book illustration. He began as a student of architecture.

He is the subject of one of Harry Salpeter's interviews in the New York *World*, because—

"He has brought to the task of book illustration a pen sufficiently distinctive to make him a literary figure, apart from the fact that he, also, is an author; in fact, by this fall, he will be a three-book author.

"'I was born in Tarrytown, New York, of poor but distinguished parentage,' reports Mr. Kent. His people wanted him to be an architect, because it is a respectable profession. But after he had made his decision, becoming an all-time art student, his folks came through in a modest way.

"Two years after making the great decision—that is, in 1905—he exhibited two pictures at the National Academy of Design. Both were hung 'on the line'—that is, in the most favored position—and both were sold. For twelve years thereafter he did not sell another picture. He lived as architectural draftsman, lobsterman, day laborer, carpenter, rising to the position of contractor. He wandered about through Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Minnesota, and Newfoundland before he touched anything like success.

"It was in 1914 that he went to Newfoundland, and before he went he offered a certain art dealer the unqualified rights to anything that he, Rockwell Kent, would paint, draw, and write for any number of years desired by the dealer, in return for an income of one hundred dollars a month. Mr. Kent was married and had three children at that time. The dealer agreed to the arrangement, but, on reflection, canceled it just before Mr. Kent left.

"But Rockwell Kent went on to Newfoundland and painted its landscapes for a year and a half, until he was put out on suspicion of being a German spy, an action which the artist, nothing ruffled, interpreted as a tribute to the accuracy of his drawings.

"Shortly after he returned from Newfoundland came the break in his fortune. In 1916 the Metropolitan Museum of Art paid Rockwell Kent $2,000 for a painting which, says he, that institution could have had for a fourth of that sum had the purchase been made in any one of the ten preceding years.

"And it was for a fourth of that sum, or $500, that Rockwell Kent at one time gave to one of the leading art dealers thirteen of his largest and best canvases—the adjectives are the artist's—each one of them in a frame which had cost Mr. Kent $35. A rapid calculation of the difference between the total sum and the price of the frames leads one to suspect that Mr.

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Kent's paintings were bought for the frames. One wonders if the dealer kept the pictures.

"After the Metropolitan's accolade—such news gets about among dealers and collectors—Mr. Kent had pretty clear sailing. He sold to Henry Frick, and to-day he says with a trace of comic pride: 'I am represented in most of the museums and important collections.' He is proud and laughs at his own pride. Altho he will sell to museums, his pictures, on the whole, are not for sale. He has no dealer, he exhibits rarely, and he paints for his own delight. He is building up a Kent collection for his family and friends.

"He has no narrow notions of what an artist should or should not do:

"'An artist ought to do with art whatever can be done better in pictures than in words. We are too narrow in our attitude toward art. A writer can deal with any subject in any way and still win recognition. He has scope with words. In art we're too narrow. We ought to recognize that there's room for realists and even for geographers in art.'"

Courtesy of the *Theater Arts Monthly* (New York)

These Wild White Horses Play

Not in the waves, but in the cinema lobby at Dennis, Cape Cod.

The Cover

TORN between two impulses, the artist of this week's cover, D. Owen Stephens, finds a way to merge them.

As a college student, astronomy was his favorite study; but being the son of Alice Barber Stephens and Charles Stephens, he had breathed art from his infancy. W. Pepe Barney writes:

"His natural bent toward art led him to study painting under Wm. Lathrop, N. C. Wyeth, and at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

"As a continuance of his birthright and training, and in furtherance of his desire to express his passion for astronomy in an emotional rather than in a scientific language, he has devoted the major part of his creative energy for some time past, to the portrayal of the moods of night.

"In all things a student and thinker—with an unusual aptitude for higher mathematics—a lover of music, especially responding to the profound emotion of Beethoven—it is not surprizing that Owen Stephens' approach to his subjects should show an imagination and cosmic conception rather than a realistic or literal one.

"It has a fresh modern vitality, and shows the keen analytical mind of the scientist wedded to the heart and hand of the artist."

Our Fear-Inspiring Bathtubs

"AMERICANIZATION OF EUROPE" is one of the ideas that keep some Europeans awake at night. It figures among the greater calamities.

There is, however, an Englishman, writing in *The Clarion* (London), who sees in it a "way to a united Europe."

He points to the "bathtub" symbol of our civilization, and doesn't find it so horrific a criterion. Thus:

"It is all very well to laugh at the number of bathtubs, which Americans adduce as a proof of their civilization; but I know of a professor of Hygiene in a French university who has no running water in his house, and has to send two hundred yards down the street for water to wash in. I do not underestimate the fine literary taste of the professor: but running water also is good.

"The vast majority in Europe have neither the water nor the opportunity for enjoying the arts.

"Now most of the inhabitants of the United States—who now have cheap motor-cars and cheap safety-razors and cheap water and fresh air—are the descendants of people who lacked these things in Europe. The scholars and 'Society' in Europe did nothing for them, but drive them out.

"Their descendants having discovered for themselves the advantage of 'material goods,' which their parents lacked in Europe, are influencing the descendants of those who were left behind.

"Of course, the cinema-play is not as fine an art as the art of Molière or Shakespeare; but most of the people who now enjoy American talkies have never before had an opportunity of seeing any plays at all. Of course, a cheap motor-car is less excellent than an expensive motor-car; but the majority of those who now have cheap motor-cars have never had any car at all. Of course, machine-products made in large quantities may not be as fine as hand-produced rarities: but using machine-products is better than watching other people use rarities.

"That is the fundamental issue.

"In an aristocratic tradition the majority 'look on'; and no doubt they admire what they can not enjoy. But I do not call that civilized life. American habits of life may be less excellent than the habits of a very few in Europe: they are considerably better than the habits to which the vast majority in Europe have been hitherto condemned.

"It is true that one need not wash in order to be a poet; but it is possible to be poet and yet to be clean."

AMERICANIZATION means standardization. That is another slogan to affright the "esthetic few."

But, says the writer, C. Delisle Burns:

"The introduction of repetition-process in manufacture and of large-scale organizations for selling—multiple shops and the rest—is often called Americanization. The new methods certainly were adopted first in the United States: but the change is world-wide, and it was inevitable, in the development of the individual system. . . .

"Observe the effect in Europe. In the old days each little district had its own fashions of clothes and food and daily customs. Now, large-scale selling is making Europeans more similar, and in giving them the opportunity to enjoy themselves, is inducing them to enjoy themselves in the same way.

"This tends to reduce the 'friction' of European life, which is not a sign of civilization but a relic of barbarism. Scholars complain against the creation of Babbitts: but the alternative is the survival of head-hunters. An interest in material welfare is quite 'spiritual' enough to make people less willing to fight one another. Thus, the Americanization of Europe may be the first sign of the unification of Europe. And that means—Peace."

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Who's It in Music?

ALBERT COATES IS A BIG, perspiring orchestra leader, who directs with his ten fingers instead of a baton. He seems to touch all sides of his orchestra at once.

This summer he has drawn crowds to the Lewisohn Stadium as he led the Philharmonic-Symphony through Verdi's "Requiem," and the works of the Germans, Russians, and English. Also Americans.

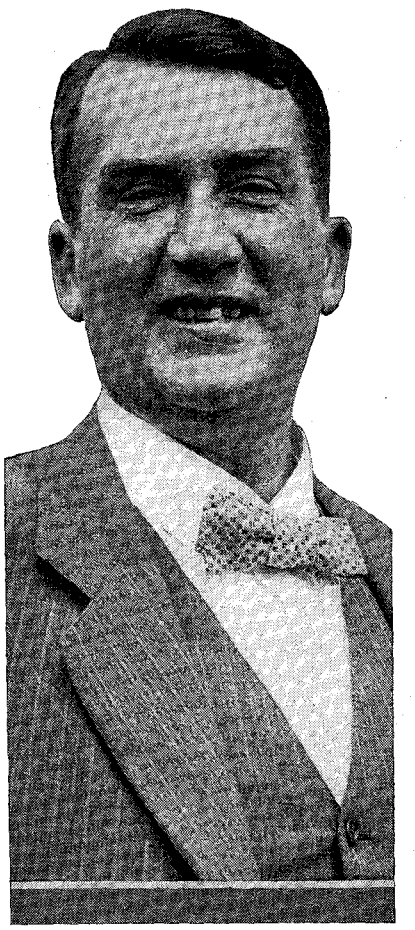
When he comes to pick fifty of the "world's best in music," he finds only one American—George Gershwin.

William G. King of the New York *Evening Post*, spurred on by The *Times* report on "great novels of all time" (furnished our readers, August 9), has been extending the research into the fields of music, drama, painting, acting, movies, and athletics.

We needn't go wrong in our cultural pursuits. Besides being guest conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony, Mr. Coates's credentials embrace the posts of conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra, the Imperial Opera of Petrograd, and the New York Symphony before its demise.

So who should be better able to pick the best? He admits "an unavoidable personal bias"; qualifying that "there is no such thing as absolute objectivity or complete detachment in art."

Thus *The Evening Post* introduces him:



Wide World photograph

International

Is Albert Coates, born in Russia.

"Mr. Coates has listed his choices according to the nationalities of the composers. Nineteen Germans, eight Frenchmen, seven Russians, six Italians, five Englishmen, two Czechs, one Spaniard, one Hungarian, and one American have compositions listed.

"Only one work of each composer was chosen, Mr. Coates explaining that 'it seemed best to restrict myself to a single work of each composer and to eliminate compositions in smaller form, such as chamber music, songs, piano compositions, etc.'

"His list, therefore, becomes not only one of 'the best fifty musical compositions,' but also of 'the best fifty composers.' He has not made any attempt to list the compositions or the composers in order of merit. The list follows:

GERMAN

Mass in B minor—Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750).
Symphony No. 3, in E flat ("Eroica")—Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827).
Symphony No. 1, in C minor—Johannes Brahms (1833-1897).
The opera "Wozzeck"—Alban Berg (1885-——).
"Orpheus et Eurydice"—Ritter von Gluck (1714-1787).
"The Messiah" oratorio—George Frederick Handel (1685-1759).
"The Creation" oratorio—Franz Josef Hadyn (1737-1806).
"Das Lied von Erde"—Gustave Mahler (1860-1911).
"The Marriage of Figaro"—Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1719-1787).
The oratorio "Elijah"—Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847).
The opera "Palestina"—Hans Pfitzner (1869-——).
"Gurre-Lieder"—Arnold Schoenberg (1874-——).
The opera "Singende Teufel"—Franz Schreker (1878-——).
"Manfred"—Robert Alexander Schumann (1810-1856).
Symphony in C major—Franz Peter Schubert (1797-1828).
"Die Fledermaus"—Johann Strauss (1804-1849).
"Der Rosenkavalier"—Richard Strauss (1864-——).
"Der Freischutz"—Carl Maria Friedrich Ernst von Weber (1776-1826).
"Die Meistersinger"—Richard Wagner (1813-1883).

RUSSIAN

"Prince Igor"—Alexander Borodin (1834-1887).
"A Life for the Czar"—Michael Ivanovich Glinka (1803-1857).
"Boris Godounov"—Modeste Petrovich Moussorgsky (1835-1881).
"Love for Three Oranges"—Serge Prokofieff (1891-——).
"Pique Dame"—Peter Iljitch Tschaikowsky (1840-1893).
"Poeme de L'Extase"—Alexander Nicholaevich Scriabin (1872-1915).
"Petrouchka"—Ivor Stravinsky (1882-——)

FRENCH

"Carmen"—Georges Alexander C. L. Bizet (1838-1875).
"Louise"—Gustave Charpentier (1860-——).
"The Damnation of Faust"—Hector Berlioz (1803-1879).
"Pelleas et Melisande"—Claude Debussy (1862-1918).
"Faust"—Charles Gounod (1818-1893).
"L'Heure Espagnole"—Maurice Ravel (1875-——).
"Samson et Dalila"—Charles Camille Saint-Saens (1835-1921).
Symphony in D minor—Cesar Franck (1822-1890).

ITALIAN

"The Barber of Seville"—Giocchino Antonio Rossini (1792-1868).
"Falstaff"—Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901).
"La Bohème"—Giacomo Puccini (1858-1924).
"Pagliacci"—Ruggiero Leoncavallo (1858-1919).
"Cavalleria Rusticana"—Pietro Mascagni (1863-——).
"The Fountains of Rome"—Ottorino Respighi (1879-——).

ENGLISH

"Song of the High Hills"—Frederick Delius (1863-——).
"The Planets"—Gustave Holst (1874-——).
"Enigma" variations—Sir Edward Elgar (1857-——).
Symphony No. 1—Arnold Bax (1883-——)
The London Symphony—Ralph Vaughan Williams (1872-——).

SPANISH

"The Three-Cornered Hat"—Manuel de Falla (1876-——).

CZECH

"Stabat Mater"—Antonin Dvorak (1841-1904).
"The Bartered Bride"—Friedrich Smetana (1824-1884).

HUNGARIAN

"Faust Symphony"—Franz Liszt (1811-1886).

AMERICAN

Concerto in F—George Gershwin (1898-——).

"The restriction which Mr. Coates placed upon himself in making his selection—namely, the elimination of the 'smaller forms' of music—naturally excluded many very great musicians who specialized in these forms. He specifically mentioned the exclusion of the works of Frederic Chopin as 'unfortunate.'"

MR. COATES was born in Russia of English parents, and it is reported that he doesn't wish to be classified as an English musician.

From the facts of his life presented by Pitts Sanborn in *The Outlook and Independent*, he would seem more cosmopolite than any musician one could mention:

"Long before Coates had Rimsky-Korsakoff as a teacher, he had been taken as a special treat to a concert directed by the composer of "Scheherazade" and "Sadko." 'I was much too young then,' Coates tells us, 'to realize his genius, and I remember being most irreverently amused by his personality. Rimsky-Korsakoff was very tall, very spare, and had a long, pointed beard. But what most aroused my risibility were three pairs of spectacles, perched one above the other on his nose! To my childish imagination he seemed like an old wizard poring over a dusty volume of magic.'

"When Coates was fourteen his parents sent him to England for schooling in their native country, and at Liverpool he studied under Sir Oliver Lodge with the idea of becoming an electrical chemist. But when four years later he returned to St. Petersburg he had decided that music should be his career. In 1901 he went to Leipzig to study the piano with Teresa Carreño, as well as the 'cello and composition. Three years later he joined Nikisch's conducting class at the Leipzig Conservatory, and thus his career was finally determined.

"'The baton seems insufficient for your feeling, Coates,' Nikisch remarked to him. 'You had better take a whip.'

"Nevertheless, it was Nikisch who persuaded him to give up the piano for the baton, which he has now discarded, tho still conducting.

"Upon becoming director of the Leipzig Opera, Nikisch appointed Coates a junior conductor. Subsequently, Coates conducted opera at Elberfeld, Mannheim, Dresden, and the Imperial Opera of St. Petersburg. In 1914 he conducted for the first time in London, at Covent Garden.

"On his return to Russia the following summer he was named artistic director of the Imperial Opera, in addition to his post as conductor. And he remained in Russia through all the vicissitudes of war and revolution. It was after a serious illness in 1919 that he returned to England, where Sir Thomas Beecham engaged him as conductor and co-artistic director for his season of opera at Covent Garden. That year he also conducted the London Symphony and some of the concerts of the Royal Philharmonic Society.

"His first visit to New York occurred in 1921, as a guest conductor of the Symphony Society. Since then he has acted as conductor of the Rochester Philharmonic, the New York Stadium Concerts, the Los Angeles Philharmonic, the Augusteo concerts in Rome, and operatic performances at La Scala, Milan; The Teatro Verdi, Trieste; the San Carlo, Naples; and in Paris, Rotterdam, Vienna, Stockholm, Barcelona, Berlin, and Munich. In this country he is as well known on the Pacific coast as he is in New York."

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Disaster Ahead for Sex Adventurers

THE REVOLT AGAINST MONOGAMY is failing in proportion as it succeeds.

Which is to say that disillusion, not fulfilment of one's hopes and ambitions for a rich life, is the typical outcome for those who have discarded the tabus of society and religion.

The tide of battle still goes heavily in favor of monogamy and the moral life as against the so-called "new freedom" and promiscuity.

So argues Hornell Hart, acting director of the department of social economy of Bryn Mawr College. Professor Hart's views are set forth in an address before the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, in joint session at Washington, with the First International Congress on Mental Hygiene. The substance of the address is published in *The Survey Graphic* (New York).

Study of concrete instances, says Professor Hart, suggests that five groups of causes are responsible for the wreckage produced by the modern sex revolt: physical disaster, conflicts between customs, conflicts between cravings for adventurous variety, and for permanence, security and growth; loss of integrity, and the destructive effects of wayward impulse.

To illustrate the dangers and difficulties that lie ahead of one who takes the tortuous path of illicit relations, Professor Hart points out:

"What one's friends, children, employers, and clients regard as admirable, beautiful and splendid, or vile, outrageous, and intolerable, effects inescapably the fulfilment or the wrecking of one's own personality.

"The wife of the sexual adventurer, in an average social environment, feels constantly on the verge of an abysm of disaster.

"Will her husband become infatuated with some other woman and abandon her and the children?

"Will her sons and daughters discover that their father has committed acts which they have learned to regard as treacherous and hideous?

"Will the resulting wound in their personalities interfere with their own life fulfilment?

"Will a scandal deprive the husband of his position and the children of support? Will disease be brought into the home?

"The woman living under the strains of such menaces—whether imagined or real—becomes moody, irritable, and suspicious. She fears to make women friends lest her husband make love to them. She shrinks from social life with him, lest it collapse around them in disaster. She imagines gossip, and sinks under the sense of her own failure to hold a supreme place in her husband's life.

"If the husband is monogamous and the wife an adventuress, the suffering will be much the same."

IN spite of the increase in radical ideas, says Professor Hart, the great majority of Americans cherish strong beliefs in monogamy, in chastity, in loyalty to one's mate, and in the beauty of single-hearted love. On the other hand:

"They hold intense aversions to promiscuity, to betrayal, and to hypocrisy.

"Such attitudes can no more be neglected in formulating programs for mental hygiene than can the condition of the water supply in formulating programs for public health.

"Whatever one's opinion as to the ultimate soundness or unsoundness of monogamistic mores, they are a fact in Euro-American culture.

"The third great cause of failures in attempts to break away from monogamy is the conflict between the desire of normal personalities for the thrill of adventurous experience and the need for retaining and building up into a permanent and growing structure the personal relations through which one has found emotional satisfactions.

"Both the need for a permanent mate and for variety are inherent in the fundamental nature of human personality.

"The man or woman who engages in promiscuous relations risks the loss of the deep and growing devotion between man and wife and parents and children which fills one of the greatest needs of the human spirit.

"Sex radicals find that they can not escape the craving for permanence and growth in love relations.

"To discover and develop the rich possibilities of the partnership between a man, a woman, and their children, is an undertaking which requires a lifetime of devotion, and which yields an experience of deep values not to be attained in any other way."

ANOTHER cause of disaster is that—

"In our civilization as it is, unconventional sex behavior can not be practised frankly.

"The man or woman who engages in illicit relations is practically forced to construct a fabric of lies. His insincerity and the knowledge that at any time this false structure may collapse and bring his life crashing down about him brings mental conflict. The discovery of his falsehoods destroys that confidence on which creative social relations depend.

"It is impossible to keep higher values vivid when one is swept by sex passion, unless supported by a deeply rooted code.

"Thousands of idealistic sex experimenters avow a code of their own—the crucial importance of reverence for those involved in their adventures.

"But illicit sex affairs refuse to be conducted calmly and with steady loyalty to the deepest values of one's own personality and of one's mate.

"Resolutions melt away. Rationalizations becloud one's vision. The gambling impulse breaks down caution.

"One awakes to a dismayed recognition that one is inconsistent, unstable, self-betraying, and a menace to one's comrades."

WHERE, then, shall one find a firmly grounded code of conduct which will remain steady under temptation?

Dogmatic religion, thinks Professor Hart, may provide a prop for a diminishing number. On the other hand, "a deeply spiritual religious faith, consistent with science, will provide moral reinforcement for increasing numbers."

But the whole problem must be studied scientifically, fearlessly, frankly; youth must be taught vicariously, through the mishaps of others, the danger to character and happiness of illicit relations. Finally, urges Professor Hart:

"Voluntary self-disciplining—the acceptance of a code because it makes for fulfilment of personality for all concerned—must take the place of social coercion and of anarchistic self-abandonment.

"The rich possibilities of voluntary monogamy need to be studied in terms of actual instances.

"To discover the deep values of sexual partnership is a lifetime undertaking. To regard relations between man and wife as predominantly consisting in physical union is to be guilty of a naive and outworn materialism.

"The possibilities of the mutual stimulation and reinforcement of husband, wife and children in close and growing partnership are among the most lovely of the ranges of experience which men and women may explore.

"The thrill, adventure and creative stimulus of friendships between men and women when the element of physical sex is held under voluntary self-discipline make the allure of primary physical exploration seem crude and curtailed.

"Even for the inveterate sex adventurer, the vivid memories of beauty are of the times when spirit met spirit.

"It is perhaps no accident that Euro-American civilization—the most monogamistic of history—has been the one to rise highest and most swiftly in technology, in science, in education, in political organization, in social legislation, and in music.

"Emotional energies unconfined leave peoples flaccid. Arbitrarily confined, they burst out with explosive energy.

"But when directed willingly and intelligently they may provide the motive power to carry human culture and human happiness to the new high levels of the future."

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A Society Woman on the Bowery

IT WAS FREEZING COLD, and the Bowery was at its worst. Human derelicts huddled in doorways. Two had been frozen to death.

When Marian Spore read about it in the newspapers, she felt such a horror at the conditions that she was overcome with an urge to see if she could help those gaunt and hungry wastrels.

She asked a policeman where the Bowery was, and, changing a twenty-dollar bill into eighty quarters, she started downtown. And there she began a labor of love which she is still carrying on.

A society girl philanthropist, Marian Spore, recently became Mrs. Irving T. Bush. She is a sister to Commander James S. Spore of the Navy, who was formerly Governor of the Island of Guam.

In her charity she plays a lone hand.

Her little fund soon vanished on that first trip to the Bowery, Miss Spore tells us in *The North American Review*, and she goes on:

"I came home with a picture of haggard faces, shambling figures, and hunger in a city of warm homes filled with well-fed people.

"It was a problem beyond me.

"I can not solve it or suggest a solution.

"It is the endless problem of discouraged poverty to be found in every great city. It is to be noticed everywhere, but at its worst in the cold cities of the Northern States, when the end of construction work drives men into the city slums to hibernate until the opening of spring.

"The Bowery may be worse than the corresponding sections in other cities. I do not know. I think it is, for New York is our largest city, and there is at all seasons a mass of crippled, aged, and worthless humanity, to which winter adds the seasonal worker out of a job."

Keystone View photograph

A Lady Bountiful on the Bowery

Miss Marian Spore, who, overcome by the wo and poverty on that grief-stricken street, doles out food, clothing, and comfort to all who need. Miss Spore is now Mrs. Irving T. Bush.

Miss Spore uses the word "worthless," because, she says, she is not blind to the fact that many caught in the Bowery cesspool are there because of their own excesses. Yet, she pleads, "they are human beings, and cold and hungry. Perhaps the excesses which have been their undoing are partly due to institutions and laws, for which we are all to some extent responsible."

VERY soon Miss Spore saw that handing out doles of money did little good, so, she writes:

"I decided to trust to my instinct when men came face to face with me and risk being imposed upon sometimes. Meal tickets I gave to any one, but more to the old, sick, and crippled.

"When several thousand men stood in line waiting from two to four hours, it was enough proof to me that they were hungry.

"That part of the work was simple to organize, once I began to understand what I wanted to do.

"There are many agencies doing fine work along the Bowery, but for my purpose I determined the Bowery Y. M. C. A. was the best.

"They maintain an efficient and clean cafeteria serving food to the down-and-outs. Ten cents will buy a plate of meat and potatoes; five cents a big bowl of soup, or an equally large bowl of coffee and three slices of bread.

"It was good food at cost, so I bought my meal tickets there.

"Then I found a quiet corner, and the men did the rest.

"I did not have to advertise for customers. They came from all directions. Not in a rush, but by one, or two, or three—shuffling, shabby figures with discouraged faces.

"Business was good from the very first, and the small groups soon formed a long line. In the beginning, I gave only meal tickets, and the 'line' soon grew so that I needed help to keep it in order.

"I asked for a policeman, and I can not say too much in praise of the help the police have given me—both individually and as an organization. When the line grew, the number of officers was increased, until for the last two years, with from three to five thousand men to keep in order and moving, I have had a sergeant and from ten to fifteen officers."

OTHER forms of help suggested themselves. Shoes were distributed from the Bowery Y. M. C. A., and then from a ground floor of a rented house. Then clothing, spectacles, and new teeth to those who needed them, an artificial leg to a cook, who was then able to get work in a country hotel; a wheel-chair to a paralytic, and money to those who wanted to go home.

One was a gray-haired Scot, who, after he got his ticket back to his native heath, asked for a dollar and got $25, and danced a Highland fling on deck. Then there were a miner from Montana, a mechanic from a Southern State, a man from New England just out of the hospital and unfit to work, and many others—all making a long story, says Miss Spore.

Those who are still ill, but not ill enough to stay longer in the hospital, are cared for until they are well in Bowery hotels, not quite free of vermin, but better than "camping the Banner," the Bowery phrase for walking the streets.

There are many such cases, says Miss Spore:

"You who read this may think my work is poorly planned and ineffective. Some even say it makes paupers.

"Perhaps it does; but behind all the vice and failure and lack of courage which have brought men to the Bowery, I see human suffering, and perhaps some failure on the part of our civilization.

"I do not ask for help of any kind. My friends furnish the money, and I prefer to oversee the work alone.

"I do not want publicity, because it only adds to my troubles. I merely want people to think about the problem in the hope that wisdom somewhere may find at least a partial solution.

"I shall not criticize any one, for all have been most kind to me. I can not say too much of the help which Captain Hummil of the Bowery police station and his men have given to me, or of the splendid cooperation which I have received from the officials of the Bowery Y. M. C. A. I have worked most closely with the 'Y,' but the Salvation Army and many other organizations are doing admirable work."

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New York's Rogues' Gallery of Quacks

"WHAT IS YOUR LOWEST PRICE for 1,000 gross white pills? I have a name."

In the nineties a Pittsburgh patent-medicine magnate sent that telegram to a firm in New York. He got his pills, put a label on them, and sold them to the gullible as a cure for corns, tuberculosis, or what have you?

To-day the New York Department of Health announces that, at its request, the National Better Business Bureau, Inc., has prepared a "rogues' gallery," listing 25,000 purveyors of spurious "cure-alls," pedlers of nostrums, "inventors" of diet and exercise systems and others whose hocus-pocus makes Cagliostro, the notorious Italian impostor, look like a small-time practitioner.

Countless ill-gotten fortunes have been built up in America during the last forty or fifty years by the vending of spurious drugs and health apparatus, and one can only hazard how many who might have been saved by skilled medical science have gone to their graves because of their faith in some flour-and-water pill.

Contained in the folders which go to make up this new-style "rogues' gallery," we read in the press, are the incriminating histories of not only those who have flouted the law but also of many who, altho admittedly near the danger line, have so far been successful in evading arrest. Almost every known member of the class of gentry who defraud the public, delude the sick, and ensnare the well with their long lists of "telltale symptoms," is enrolled.

THE folders disclose the checkered careers of those who violate some specific law, medical crooks, quacks, charlatans, manufacturers of questionable medicines, worthless hair-growers and poisonous tonics, pedlers of "Indian herb" concoctions; harmful cosmetics, including rouges, powders, creams, washes, toilet waters, lipstick, etc.; manufacturers of useless electric devices; "inventors" and pedlers of worthless diets, exercise and reducing systems, and a complete list of the manufacturers and analysis of tonics, patent medicines, and other medical articles offered for sale in a certain class of drug stores.

In announcing the new gallery, we read, Health Commissioner Shirley W. Wynne called attention to the work begun early in the year when he started his drive to rid the radio-broadcasting field of health charlatans. At that time he advocated the compilation of an "Index Expurgatorius" to guide owners of radio-broadcasting stations, and protect them from marring their programs by permitting quacks to broadcast from the New York stations.

Commissioner Wynne cites almost daily receipt of scores of letters from victims of quacks and from those who had been made ill by patent medicines, hair dyes, cosmetics, and the like, all of which were turned over for investigation. The manufacturers of illegal or dangerous dyes, cosmetics, patent concoctions, etc., were ordered to cease and to withdraw the condemned article from the market. If resistance was offered, court action followed. In 1929 alone fifty-six such articles were withdrawn from sale in New York City.

This movement against the "human vultures" is generally welcomed by the medical profession, we read; and the press, too, chimes in with a word of praise.

"There is no worse menace to health," says the Columbia *Evening Dispatch*, "than the pretended healer who has neither medical knowledge nor character as a basis for his work."

And the New York *World* observes:

"At his worst, the quack or medical charlatan commits manslaughter, often with various refinements of torture.

"The man who takes a curable cancer patient or tubercular patient and deludes him with visions of a cure till his case is hopeless is guilty of nothing less.

"At his best the quack is a more or less impudent fraud who relieves the guileless of their money. In between there are all grades of knaves: some applying a hocus-pocus to patients in well-equipped offices, some in little factories turning out hair restorers that destroy the scalp, and tooth whiteners that burn away the enamel, some in beauty parlors thriving on reducing systems and exercising fads.

"It is worth while, in any city, to have a directory of these criminal, near-criminal and merely suspicious folk. The one which Health Commissioner Wynne now announces as completed for New York is not for general inspection.

"But when a complaint justifying criminal or civil action comes in, the quack named can be looked up in the directory.

"Such an aid to exposure or to prosecution should help to keep these pests within bounds.

"Fundamentally, the cure for quackery is education.

"It is undoubtedly well to discourage the quack advertising in foreign-language papers, and to keep quacks off the radio.

"But the supply of electric belts and swamp-root extract will be fairly relative to the amount of ignorance in the community. It will shrink in proportion as people learn that the only real refuge in illness is the reputable licensed physicians and the public dispensary."

A MOTHER'S PRAYER

By Yolande Gehri

SO NUMEROUS the necessary things!
Too often we forget that things have wings.
May I take time to see again this truth,
To keep within me always love and youth
And know that all the things that fill my day
May have some bit of beauty;—
This I pray.

—*The Churchman, New York.*

Where the Bad Boy Comes From

THE BAD BOY, it has generally been believed, is the product more of the poorer sections than of the more prosperous. But, according to the findings of an Indiana investigator, as presented in *School and Society*, a parent who lives in the best street of the town—or who enters even the "desirable middle-class" section—handicaps his child unfairly.

Boys and girls least likely to become "problem pupils" were found to live in an "inferior" residential section. Moreover, their homes, collectively, had fewer pianos, radio sets, automobiles, telephones, and encyclopedias than the homes of "problem pupils." As the New York *Sun* summarizes the findings,

"The ingenious investigator, desiring to obtain some objective data on the home environment of 'problem pupils,' examined the part of the town in which each lived, dividing the place, for his purposes, into four residential sectors—elite, desirable middle class, inferior, and undesirable.

"For purposes of comparison, he examined also the backgrounds of an equal number of 'ideal' pupils. There were 'ideal' and 'problem' cases in each residential section, but he drew his conclusions from the balance struck between the two groups.

"Thus, children living in the inferior section of the town constituted 50 per cent. of the 'problem' cases, and provided 68 per cent. of the 'ideal' cases. In the 'better' residential sections, on the other hand, the 'problem' pupils outnumbered their 'ideal' schoolmates.

"Could anything be more conclusive, especially when, all in all, the records of 250 children were examined?

"But to be convincing, the investigator should have compared his 'ideal' and 'problem' pupils with normal children; for, somehow, the 'ideal' youngster seems a problem in himself.

"Most parents prefer their boy to show some—not too many—of the symptoms of healthy perverseness, such as Tarkington's Penrod displays. Then they know all's well."

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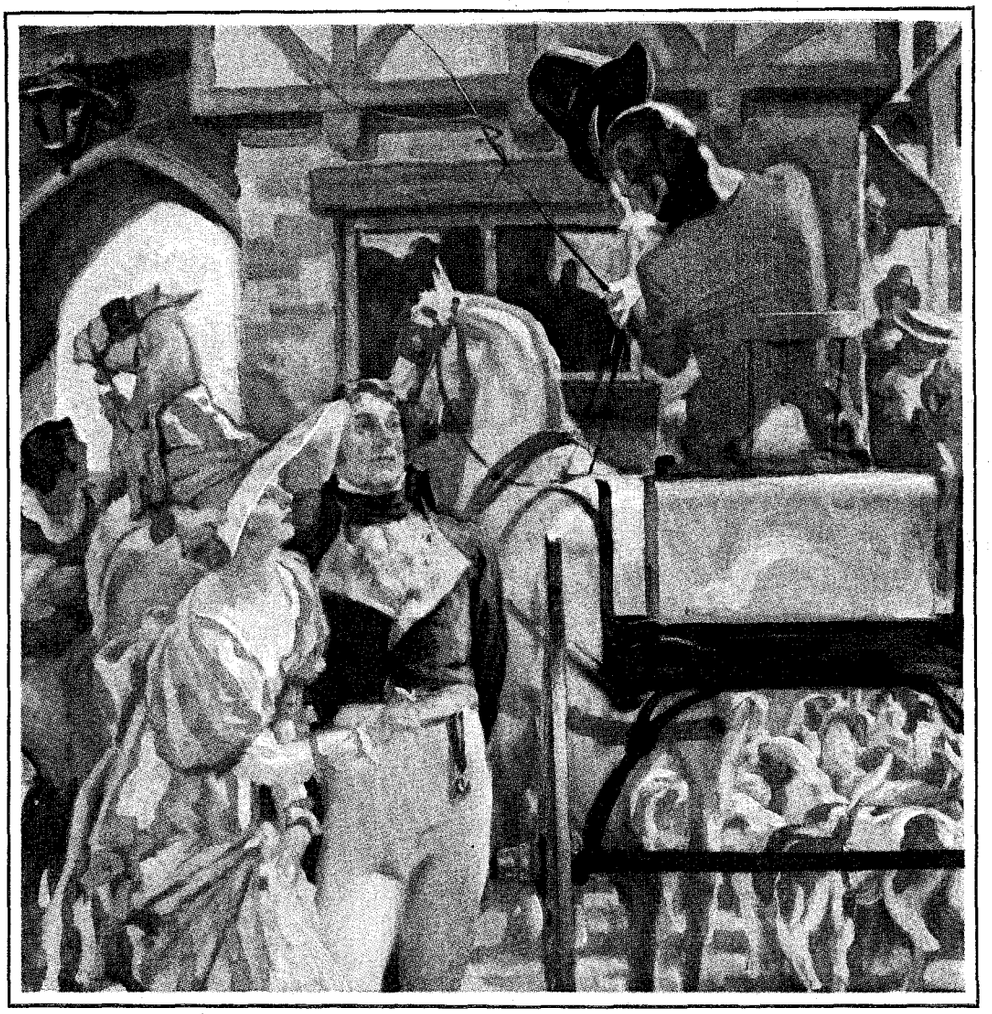


Tandem driving in extravagantly high gigs was a fashionable sport among the luxury-loving young English aristocrats of the early nineteenth century

Luxurious Transportation

The luxury and distinction of Packard transportation are really no more expensive than the lesser advantages of a lower-priced car of Packard size.

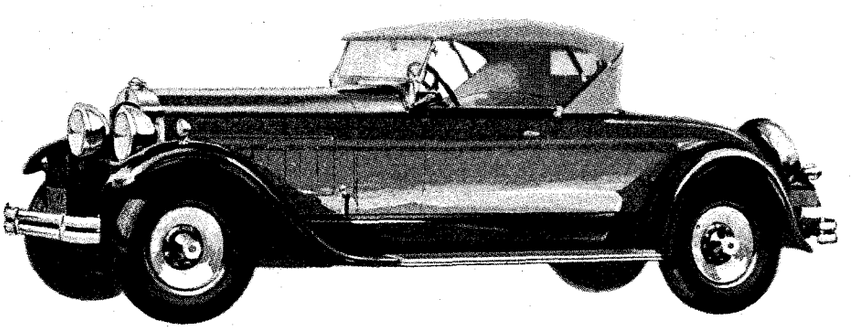
Such a car delivered, say, at sixteen or seventeen hundred dollars costs just as much to operate and maintain as a Packard Standard Eight. After costs are not less because original price was lower! And depreciation—the greatest single cost of car ownership—amounts to as much for the lower-priced car traded in after two years or so as for the Packard driven three years or more.

Most Packard owners keep their cars nearly twice as long as the lower-priced vehicles they previously owned. They *want* to keep their Packards longer. In doing so they offset the difference in purchase price, and gain the enjoyment of Packard performance and prestige.

Consult any Packard man about the comparative costs of car ownership. No doubt you are paying for your present motoring as much as it would cost to drive a Packard Standard Eight. If so, why not *have* the Packard?

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



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THE NEW FORD SPORT CO

The beauty of the new Ford, so apparent in line and color, extends the upholstery and appointments. You note it as you open the do see the attractive interiors. You find it also in those important l tails of trim and finish which a woman's practiced eye is quick t There is about the car a distinctive style or tone which reflects stantial quality that has been built into it. In external things, as in ical construction, the new Ford has been made to endure.

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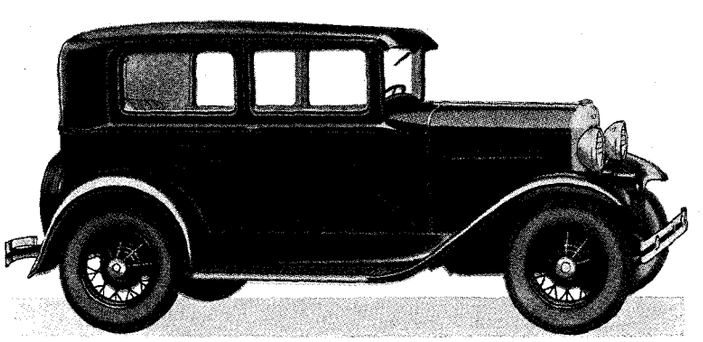
After the First Twenty-Five Thousand Miles

THE value of sound design, good materials, and careful construction is especially apparent in the new Ford after the first twenty-five thousand miles. « « « « «

Long, continuous service emphasizes the mechanical reliability of the car and its economy of operation and up-keep. The passing months and years bring a growing pride in its appearance and an increasing respect for the substantial worth that has been built into it. From every standpoint you know you have made a far-seeing, satisfactory purchase. « « « «



THE NEW FORD TUDOR SEDAN

Long trips are pleasant in the new Ford because of its easy-riding comfort. The restful, well-upholstered seats invite you to sit back and relax and enjoy the panorama of the passing miles. Steadily, evenly, you travel along because of the specially designed transverse springs and four Houdaille double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers. They cushion the car against hard jolts and bumps, eliminate exaggerated bouncing, and smooth your path along every highway.

Throughout the Ford you will find many reasons for its alert, capable performance and many instances of value far above the price you pay. « « « « « «

Prominent among these are the four Houdaille double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers, Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield, fully enclosed four-wheel brakes, five steel-spoke wheels, aluminum pistons, chrome silicon alloy valves, chrome alloy transmission gears and shafts, torque-tube drive, three-quarter floating rear axle, more than twenty ball and roller bearings, and bright, enduring Rustless Steel for many exterior parts. Unusual accuracy in manufacturing is another feature of the Ford car. « «

Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

A NATURE MOVIE, without screen or admission fee, is poetically presented in *The Golden Book Magazine* (New York):

TREE IN RAIN

By Anderson M. Scruggs

The first metallic crops of rain come down
  With suddenness of javelins, one by one
Stabbing each leaf whose green has dulled to brown
  Beneath the ruthless torpor of the sun.
Now fast and faster comes the rain until
  Staccato rhythms merge into a roar;
The young tree sways beneath the torrent's will,
  That felt the noon's dead calm an hour before.
Drenched to the marrow, the insatiate tree
  Yields to the rain's impetuous embrace;
Each leaf and twig is ravished utterly
  Before the lover rain moves on apace.
And now that he is gone, each leaf and limb
  Quickens and freshens with the thought of him.

A BIT of stirring lilt comes east from the California *San Franciscan:*

SONG OF THE VALIANT

By Vaughn Francis Meisling

None be
Happier than we,
Who chose to stand naked in the rain,
And dared the sea;

  Who drank
  Bitter after sweet,
  Smiled on Pain,
  Sported with Defeat . . .

    Seek any in vain
    Happy
    As we.

FROM "Strains from a Dulcimore," a memorial collection of a poet of the Tennessee mountains (The Bozart Press, Atlanta), we cull for poignancy:

THE OLD HOUSE DREAMS

By Emma Bell Miles

Ringed with my crumbling fences, gaunt, forsaken,
  Far from the busy ways,
Wrapped in a tangled web of brier and braken
  I dream away the days.
Stripped to the sunlight, bare from sill to rafter,
  An empty shell I seem,
Home but for lizards, void of song or laughter;
  And yet I hold my dream.

Where are my darlings who were born and played here?
  Alas, they all are flown.
Age had not claimed me if but one had stayed here,
  I had held fast my own.
You bonny lads, you daughters sweet and comely!
  Led by your dreams to roam,
You give no thought now to the rambling, homely,
  Dun house ye once called home.

Yet when between the sodden, broken timbers
  Drips the moon's radiance thin,
My little dream-child wanders through the chambers,
  Playing awhile unseen.
Awhile yet I may feel his light feet leaving
  Warm impress on my stair;
Deep in the night's heart I may hear his breathing,
  And know that he is there.

Till the great chimney, naked to the weather,
  Alone points to the sky,
We shall go down these last long years together,
  The little child and I.
Of all my loves the passing years bereft me,
  Far-sundered from my side;
This one alone I keep—the one babe left me,
  The little boy that died.

AS a relief from this summer's heat-waves, a conjurer entertains us in *The Kaleidoscope* (Dallas, Texas):

THE SEA SERPENT

By Kathleen M. Gibson

The sea serpent rules the ancient ocean,
His home is a green and amethyst castle;
The saw-tooth shark is his humble vassal
Like all that move with finny motion
  ('Way down in the bottom of the sea!)

Many a mariner has grown pale
Safe on shore as he told about
(When three points east and nine days out)
Seeing the flip of that phantom tail
  ('Way down in the bottom of the sea!)

Princesses have been his brides
And many a jonquil-faced young nun,—
Oh, he was living before the sun
With his candle lighted the sucking tides
  ('Way down in the bottom of the sea!)

He will be living when the earth is rotten
And never a place to root will be,—
The span of his time is eternity
When you, my lad, and this song are forgotten—
  ('Way down deep in the bottom of the sea!)

THE University of Southern California publishes a book containing 106 poems, written by students and alumni, to mark this Golden Anniversary Year. From the great variety of interesting quality, we reproduce this undergraduate's version of a classic legend:

BIRTH OF APHRODITE

By Josephine Monkman Koke

Dark clouds hung low above the sea,
Swollen with rain and pierced by lightning thrusts
That burst the heavy sky and brought the storm.

The ocean in travail was torn with pain and moaned
Against the shore, then unrelieved sank back into the deep;
The caves were filled and drained and filled again;
Fishes and shells were dashed upon the rocks;
And on the waves the coarse sea-weeds
Floated like tangled hair of long-drowned girls.

The world lay tense with agony;
The sea bore down, the womb was torn,
And from the mist a naked form arose,
White as the foam from which it came;
The clouds were rent, the moon shone through,
And Aphrodite breathed upon the bosom of the sea.

MUSIC had charms in the Strauss waltz days, we are reminded by these regretful lines in the New York *Herald Tribune Magazine:*

"THE BLUE DANUBE"

By Catherine Parmenter

She stood there—puzzled—hesitant—before
The little music shop. What sound was this
That dared to mock her clever artifice,
And swept—strange beauty!—through the open door?
She could not understand this subtle thing—
Who thought herself so altogether wise . . .
Her flippant smile had fled—her hard young eyes
Grew curiously warm and wondering.
  . . . Oh, dream of love, surging across the long,
Long years to touch illimitable heights!—
Starlight and dew of lost Vienna nights,
Blent with the pulse of an eternal song! . . .
The music ceased . . . Her laugh was swift and sure—
But swifter still the tears that blinded her!

THOSE who think they apprehend the fourth dimension may find their emotional reactions exprest in the following from *The Saturday Review of Literature* (New York):

FOURTH DIMENSION

By Elizabeth Hollister Frost

I saw a green fern's pointed shadow
  Lying on the ground;
The shadow was secret, it was so reluctant;
  I stepped round and round;

Down by the beach plum bush there is a hollow
  Where the waves spin;
But the sands are sullen, they are far too sullen
  To let me in:

A priest beside the road gave me Lord's Supper.
  (O the tranced day!)
But he snatched me as I slipped from low to upper
  And bid me stay:

God you are reticent! and my own Demon
  Is cryptic too—
Cézanne! open that fold of space a little wider
  And let me through!

WHETHER written as a warning or an exultation, this poem in the New York *Times* seems genuine, at least to a landlubber:

THE CAPTIVE

By Daniel Whitehead Hicky

There is no turning back for him who goes
  Down to the sea at seventeen or so;
The music of the sea that leaps and flows
  In emerald tides will haunt him.
    He will go
Forever with the sunrise on his lips,
  The purple dusk upon his brow, his ears
Throbbing with wings of gulls above the ships;
  He will be a prisoner all his years.

Though full-blown moons may call, and he will yearn
  For young breasts pale as oleanders are,
He must go on where darkening breakers turn
  To silver fire beneath the Northern star.
Though he will beat on rocks eternally,
  Forever he is captive of the sea.

CONFESSING his own lack of understanding exactly what children want to read, Edwin Francis Edgett, literary editor of the revered Boston *Evening Transcript*, "can not resist the temptation" to pick out from "Short Poems for Short People," for broadcasting:

BE YOURSELF

By Alicia Aspinwall

It is hard to be a turnip
When you'd like to be a rose.
And 'tis hard to be a cabbage
All the time!

And 'tis also very horrid
Just to be a little boy
When you want to be a monkey,
And to climb!

But, if you're born a boy
Or—a turnip, after all,
It really seems a better
Thing, by far,

To be that boy or turnip,
Just as hard as you can be,
And then, you see, you'll be, just—
What you are.

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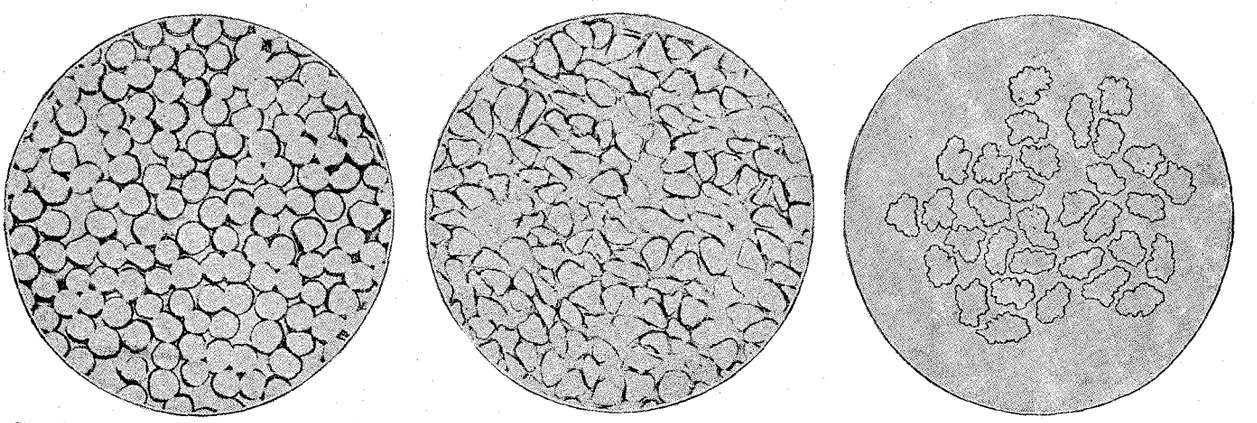


Illustrations by courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York)

Artificial and Natural Silk Compared under the Microscope

Here the internal structure of the filament is magnified 300 times. At the reader's left is a cross-section of Bemberg filament; in the middle, natural silk; and at the right, viscose rayon.

Trying to Beat the Spider

LESS THAN TWICE AS THICK as a spider-web is the finest rayon filament yet made.

The spider is still ahead, but man has his hopes. At any rate, huge artificial spider-webs of rayon filament have been made in a Tennessee factory, to decorate "Old Algiers"—one of New York's newest restaurants, and they are said to look spidery enough to suit anybody.

Writes Grace Lockhart, in an article entitled "Mechanical Silkworms," contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York, August):

"Silk is a liquid substance secreted from their food by various insects, of different families, but principally by the spider and the silkworm family. The silk of the spider family is of most exquisite quality, and is the finest spun filament produced in nature. From time to time it has been used to make fragile silken articles. But the small amount of the product and the difficulty of controlling spiders have made its commercial use in large quantities impractical.

"Years of patient experiment followed by many practical tests resulted recently in perfection in the scientific laboratories of the American Bemberg Corporation at Elizabethton, Tennessee, of the closest approximation yet made by man to spider filament.

"The diameter of spider filament measures 0.00023 of an inch, the diameter of the man-made filament 0.0004 of an inch. An ordinary newspaper sheet is nine times the thickness of a single filament of the man-made product, and in a single pound there are 4,227.5 miles of filament. Out of it are being woven the filmiest of laces, the sheerest of chiffons, exquisite fabrics for modern womankind—at once beautiful and enduring.

"The basic raw material used in the manufacture of the yarn is cotton linters, the gray fuzz that clings to the cottonseed after ginning. Tons of linters, formerly a waste product, are now being transformed into soft, shimmering multi-filament strands, so similar to silk thread that, woven into hosiery or into fabrics, experts can not by sight or touch distinguish it from the product of the silkworm.

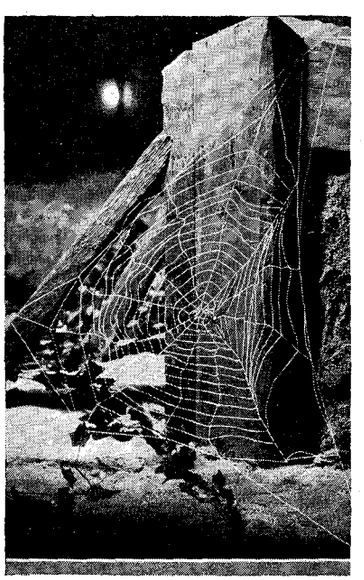
"An order was recently received, the first of its kind, for man-made spider-webs. They were woven by hand, with infinite patience, and used for decorative purposes in a new chain of restaurants by William Childs.

"The cuprammonium process of manufacturing these ultrafine filaments was perfected after patient investigation of the interior of the silkworm and careful study of his spinning technique. The silkworm's product is made from the cellulose of mulberry leaves, the man-made fiber from cellulose of cotton linters. The dissolved cellulose is drawn through tiny perforations in the mechanical 'spinnerette' exactly as it is drawn through minute orifices in the neck of the silkworm.

"From the point of view of volume, however, the machine distinctly has the advantage. One silkworm during its lifetime can produce from two to six filaments of silk thread about 1,000 yards in length, whereas the machine produces 112 filaments at one time and in a thread that is endless. Cuprammonium yarn produced last year throughout the world would more than reach from the earth to the moon.

"In the chemical process by which these miles of glistening filaments are produced, the linters are washed, bleached, and then dissolved in a solution of ammonium copper oxid. After being aged, the solution is filtered, and pumped to the spinning-machine. As it passes through the spinnerette into a fixing bath, the surplus stretch is taken out of the filaments before they unify, so that they emerge in a thread of unusual strength and pliability."

MICROSCOPIC cross-sections of real silk threads and the latest artificial ones show an amazing similarity of structure, Miss Lockhart tells us, with greater uniformity of filament structure in the man-made fiber. Fiber and fabric have the same appearance, the "hand," texture, and bloom, the scroop and crunch, and the subdued luster of pure silk. She goes on:



A Man-made Spider Web

Which decorates the courtyard of a New York restaurant.

"Besides the cuprammonium method, there are three other important processes for making these yarns. They are known as the viscose, cellulose acetate, and nitrocellulose processes. The resultant fibers and fabrics woven from them differ considerably from each other in characteristics and qualities. The volume output, known generally to the public as rayon, is made by the viscose process, sometimes of wood pulp, sometimes of linters. About 85 per cent. of the chemical yarns manufactured in the United States are made by this process.

"The United States has invested more than 120 million dollars in plants for the manufacture of synthetic yarns, while the world investment is estimated to be one and a quarter billion dollars. The total world production last year was over 468 million pounds, of which the United States, both the largest producer and the largest consumer of chemical yarns, produced more than 100 million pounds.

"Looking backwards, we find, in the year 1734, an ingenious Frenchman named Bon making hosiery and gloves out of spider-web; not, however, with spectacular success, and not, certainly, for mass consumption. A century later, one George Audemars of Lausanne, Switzerland, obtained a patent

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for transforming dissolved nitro-cellulose into filaments which he called, descriptively, 'artificial silk.'

"Efforts to produce this material, however, did not assume commercial importance until 1884, when Count Hilaire de Chardonnet, called the 'father of the rayon industry,' perfected a practicable process for manufacture.

"Commercial production of synthetic yarn was begun in Germany, in France, and in Great Britain at the opening of the twentieth century. During the last five years, constant experiment, with resultant improvement, has resulted in a spectacular increase in their production. In 1927 the world production was 269,822,000 pounds. In 1929 it had increased to 467,330,000 pounds.

"The spider toils on, weaving nets to trap his prey. The industrial chemist also toils on, weaving silken garments for the Colonel's Lady and Judy O'Grady, displacing the old with the new, displacing spider and silkworm with men and machines."

Condiments, Their Use and Abuse

FRANCE IS THE LAND OF THE FLAVOR and the sauce. Few articles of food are there regarded as sufficient unto themselves.

Writers in other lands, jealous, doubtless, of the well-deserved reputation of the French for toothsome cookery, have slyly suggested that this is because the foodstuffs of that land, flavorless in themselves, require outside aid.

However this may be, it is interesting to find that a French physician, Dr. Raoul Blondel, writing in *L'Echo de Paris*, is careful to discriminate among his country's flavors, and especially condemns the use of the "hot" ones, such as pepper and mustard. We need the outside flavors, he admits; but he bids us be careful with them—one may become the slave of mustard, he says, as truly as of alcohol. He writes:

"Our appetites would soon flag if we should eat only unseasoned food. Salt and sugar are still our simplest flavors and our commonest. They are also the only ones that play a legitimate physiological part. All others are only artificial ingredients, intended to excite the appetite by stimulating the mucous coating of the stomach and by pleasing the taste. They may become dangerous by abuse, which habit makes too easy. In any case, when the stomach membrane or the liver do not work properly, the first thing that the physician has to do is to cut out condiments pitilessly.

"The list of these is a long one, but they may be studied in groups. First are the acids, represented by vinegar and lemons. Vinegar owes its properties to acetic acid, but it also has a flavor that varies with its source. Good wine vinegar is the best. Besides 6 per cent. of pure acetic acid, it contains also cream of tartar, and keeps something of the vinous flavor. Vinegar from cider or beer is of the second class. Vinegar used in the industries, made directly from alcohol, has a brutal acidity without flavor. There are also, unhappily, falsifications made with sulfuric and other acids.

"The acid taste is not unnatural in our food; nature itself supplies it in certain fruits and vegetables. It favors the secretion of saliva by reflex action, which is useful in the mouth-digestion of starches; it also stimulates the flow of gastric juice. It thus aids in provoking the appetite, and it also increases the contractions of the stomach. It accompanies ordinarily certain vegetables that are eaten raw, whose cellulose is digested with some difficulty, as in salad.

"But this artificial irritation of the gastric mucous is not without inconvenience, especially if it is great and occurs daily, altho a good salad is seasoned also with salt and pepper, and with oil—a valuable corrective, still, dyspeptics would do well to avoid it.

"Lemon juice may advantageously replace vinegar here, as citric acid is tolerated better than any other organic acid. Lemonade never did any one any harm.

"Pickles and the like have all the inconveniences of vinegar. They should be used in moderation. It is better not to give them to children, who get the taste for them too easily, and thus injure their stomachs.

"Next come the irritant condiments—pepper, mustard, etc. Even more than vinegar they have a revulsive action on the mucous surfaces—mouth, throat, stomach, and intestines. Mustard has the same effect on the stomach as a mustard-plaster does on the skin. Its action is rather injurious than otherwise. We should recognize the fact that condiments of this class are perfectly useless, at least in our climate. In the tropics they are used—and abused—under the pretext of stimulating the appetite, which generally fails in a hot, moist climate. The result is a supplementary cause of irritation to the intestinal passages, bringing on dysentery, and to the liver, already often weakened by malaria."

IT is the essential oils, Dr. Blondel reminds us, that give to all these products their caustic power; added to these, as with pepper, are certain stimulant alkaloids. These essences, like all bodies of this class, exert a certain antiseptic action. He does not deny this advantage, but argues that it may be obtained by less dangerous means. These substances, he says, are like alcohol, which is incontestably a food, from the purely thermo-chemical view-point—but the organism pays a heavy price for it. He proceeds:

"Use of this sort of condiments must, therefore, be very moderate. Those who get the habit of using them quickly become its slaves, and find all foods tasteless that have not been drenched with pepper and mustard. They are laying the ground for dyspepsia, which will compel them to give up such injurious practises—perhaps even for some ulcer of the stomach or duodenum, whose consequences can not be foreseen. In any case, they bring on premature fatigue of the liver, leading to the hepatic complaints now so common and so difficult to cure.

"Besides—another serious result—these people pervert their sense of taste. How can the flavor of food be appreciated when it is masked by that of such violent condiments?

"There remain the aromatics, properly so called, the herbs of cuisine, owing their properties to essential oils—thyme, estragon, laurel, pimpernel, and saffron. Their strong flavors, especially in oily sauces, prevent us from using them in great quantity. They have a rather favorable effect on the stomach.

"We must add vanilla, a good nerve tonic, used to flavor puddings and cakes. The natural vanilla is preferable to synthetic vanillin, often used instead of it. Let us add also, if you wish, truffles, which are a little hard to digest, but are regarded as a nerve stimulant.

"Finally, a word about the onion family. Onion is a valuable diuretic, used for this purpose too seldom. It should not be fried too long; if so, it is hard to digest, and loses its diuretic properties, being then almost entirely transformed into caramel.

"And garlic, to which has been assigned antiseptic virtues for chronic lung trouble—also value as a vermifuge. The stomach does not tolerate it easily in too great quantities, and in its most celebrated dishes it is the most indigestible food in the world. Let us not speak of its odor, which might get us into trouble with our neighbors, both north and south! Really, the only garlic that is objectionable is that eaten by other people! With a good supply of egotism and in an environment where everybody eats it, it becomes quite supportable."

Sleeping Like a Corkscrew

TO sleep "like a log" is an ideal of literature, not of nature. At the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh, Dr. H. M. Johnson and his associates have been studying the movements and postures of normal sleeping individuals by a special motion-picture camera. In a recent report to the American Medical Association, they describe one person thus found to twist and turn every few minutes all night long, assuming one after the other no less than thirty-three widely different postures. We read in Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science* (New York):

"Thousands of other tests, the investigators report, have shown this almost continual twisting and turning during sleep to be the rule rather than the exception. Only persons who have been heavily drugged lie perfectly quiet when soundly asleep. What is still more remarkable, the majority of the postures assumed in bed by a normal sleeper are shown by the telltale camera to be contorted postures, with the body bent or contracted and the spinal column bowed and twisted, as different as possible from the usual medical advice to lie straight and relax perfectly. Apparently, the Pittsburgh investigators report, 'the most restful night's sleep is characterized by the use of a considerable variety of bodily positions, all of which are contorted; none of which indicate anything like "complete relaxation" of all parts of the skeletal muscular system, such as one may observe in a fainting person; but each of which appears to be well adapted to the relief of irritation that was set up in the posture last taken, as well as in the day's activities.'"

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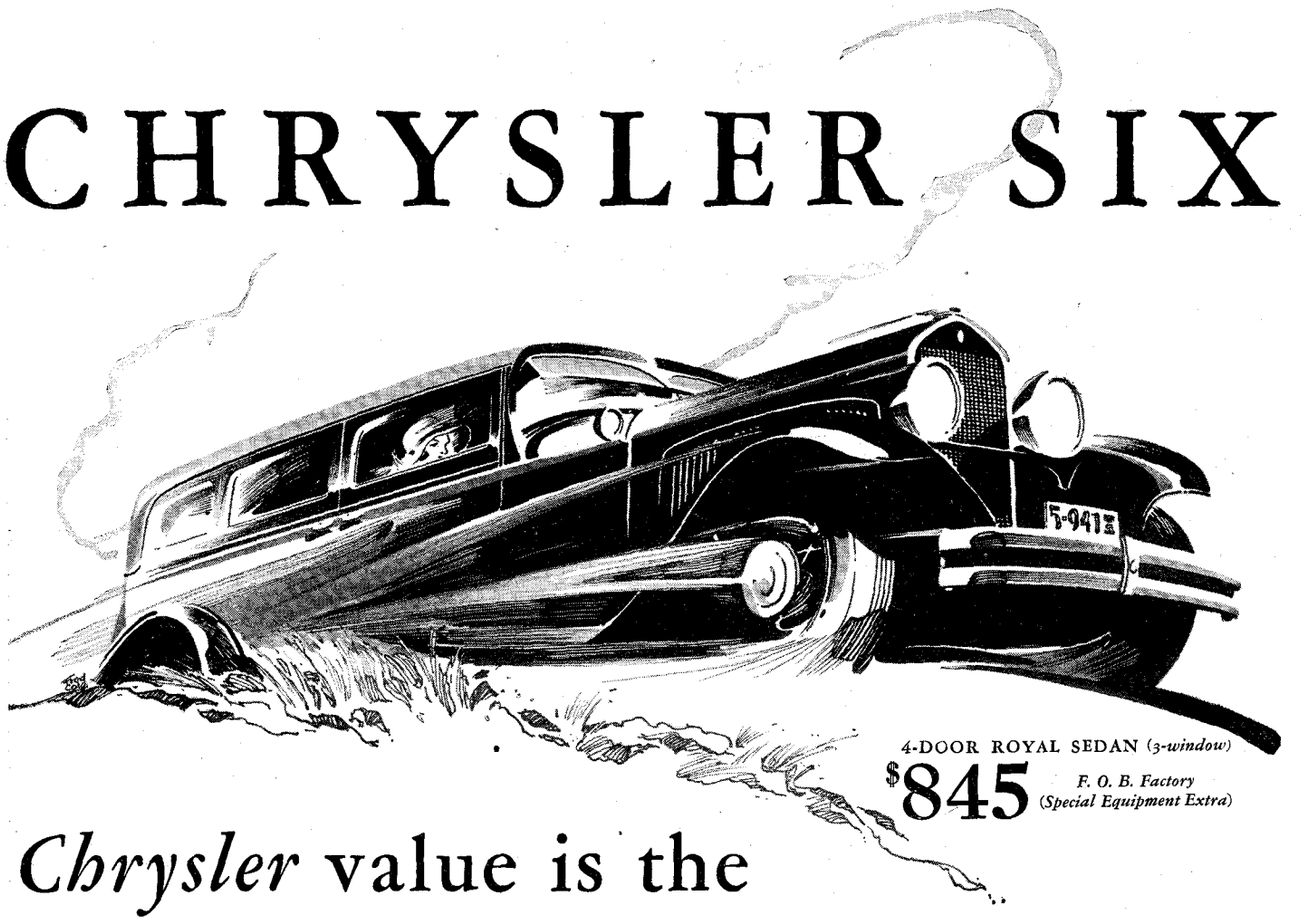
CHRYSLER SIX



4-DOOR ROYAL SEDAN (3-window)
$845 F. O. B. Factory (Special Equipment Extra)

Chrysler value is the test of all value

LOOK at the new Chrysler Six. Go over it carefully. Get into it and drive. Learn how and why this great car—*the lowest-priced six ever to bear the Chrysler name*—is a better car for your money, any way you judge it. Not just better looking, but *actually* better. For the new Chrysler Six coordinates Chrysler speed, pick-up and smoothness, with a marvelous economy of operation and maintenance. And coupled with the thrill of Chrysler performance is the safety of the quickest, surest, *stopping* ability known to a motor car. For Chrysler brakes are internal *hydraulics*, always weatherproof, always equalized. Take a few minutes today at the wheel of a new Chrysler Six and learn why Chrysler value is the test of *all* value. CHRYSLER SIX PRICES: *Coupe, $795; Touring, $835; Roadster, $835; Royal Coupe, $835; 4-Door Royal Sedan, 3-Window, $845. All prices f. o. b. factory (special equipment extra)*

NEW CHRYSLER STRAIGHT EIGHTS

The new Chrysler Eights, recently announced, are winning in the eight-cylinder field that same commanding leadership that Chrysler has so long possessed in the six-cylinder field. Two magnificent new Straight Eights of breath-taking beauty and marvelous performance.

* * *

Chrysler Eight closed cars are factory wired for immediate installation of Transitone—pioneer automobile radio. Other models will be equipped on order. Ask for a demonstration.

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Maps for Aviators

SAILORS, RAILWAY SURVEYORS, mining prospectors, automobile tourists—all must have their maps, specially prepared to show the features in which they are interested.

None of these, nor any other special charts, will do for the aviator. He must have a series of his own, for the ocean of air that he navigates was never before sailed by man, and his maps must indicate facts and locate objects that would interest no one else, tho vital to him.

In *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa., August) Raymond L. Ross, chief of the airway mapping section of the U. S. Coast Survey, tells what our government is doing in this line. He writes:

"With the remarkable progress in civil aeronautics. the necessity for federal maps, compiled for the pilot in a rapidly moving plane, soon became apparent. Congress provided funds and authority in 1926, and the task of making the necessary maps was delegated by Secretary Hoover to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, with its trained personnel and a modern map-making plant, able to turn out additional work with a minimum increase in overhead.

"These maps are produced from information gathered from a great variety of sources, such as the Geological Survey, General Land Office, Forest Service, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Bureau of Public Roads, route maps of the Post Office Department, and State, county, railroad, automobile, and other maps of commercial producers, as well as blueprints of various power and light companies. No one of the maps used shows all the features needed. Data concerning intermediate fields and beacon sites are supplied by the Airways Division of the Bureau of Lighthouses, while the positions of airports and auxiliary fields are obtained from the Aeronautics Branch.

"The first airway strip map was issued on June 27, 1927, and at this time a total of twenty have been published with three others nearing completion.

"These, together with the fifty-two airway maps also published by the Army Air Corps, are sold by the Coast and Geodetic Survey at thirty-five cents each. They are to the scale of about eight miles to the inch, covering bands of topography along established airways of about eighty miles in width and averaging 250 miles in length.

"They are specialized for the use of the aviator in a rapidly moving plane, who must orient himself promptly and has no time to study complex details. They emphasize the relative positions of outstanding topographic features as he sees them, with a limited number of standardized and easily understood symbols descriptive of others. By such symbols he can readily identify Army, Navy, or Marine Corps fields, commercial or municipal fields, intermediate fields of the Department of Commerce, marked auxiliary fields, flashing and revolving beacons and other lighting facilities, transmission lines, one track and two or more track railroads, electric railroads, and main and secondary highways as well as the towns.

"With a map tentatively compiled, a trained engineer makes comprehensive check flights over the entire territory, after which necessary corrections are made and new features added. It is then ready for reproduction and printing.

"Symbols for the larger towns are in yellow, with their names emphasized by capital letters. Smaller cities are indicated by uncolored circles and their names given in small type for possible usefulness in emergency landings."

THE altimeter carried by the aviator indicates his elevation above sea-level and not above the ground over which he is passing. The altitude of this is shown on the maps by contour lines for every 500 feet. High points are also shown, so the pilot may fly at an altitude sufficient to clear each hill and mountain range and, when desired, use the passages between. To quote again:

"Green is used to indicate the lower altitude and brown the higher. The deepest green shade shows from sea-level to 1,000 feet, while the deepest shade of brown is used to depict the highest altitude, namely, from 9,000 feet to the maximum elevation included within the limits of the map. A lighter green is used to show from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, while brown tints are utilized to indicate elevations above 3,000 feet, the brown color being shaded progressively darker for 5,000, 7,000, and 9,000, and high altitudes.

"The compilation of what will be known as sectional airway maps—a new undertaking—has now been started, since it has developed that over 75 per cent. of the annual flight mileage is away from the regular commercial airways. They will gradually replace the airway strip maps. The indexing system will harmonize with the International Map of the World, but the scale of the sectional airway maps will remain the same as that of the strip airway maps. In a general way, the first ones will cover areas where the strip map program is complicated by their crossing and overlapping in following the commercial airways. A total of ninety-two section maps will be required to embrace the United States, altho it is possible that this number may be somewhat reduced by an alteration of the program along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts."

Hot-Weather Food

ADVICE about eating in hot weather is given as below in the London *Daily Mail* (Continental edition) by Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, English surgeon and president of the New Health Society. He writes:

"If you want to derive the maximum health benefit from the summer weather you must pay particular attention to your diet. With the altered climatic conditions it is unreasonable to expect your body machine to run smoothly on the same quantity and quality of fuel as is necessary during winter. If you do not change your diet with the season, you will find yourself listless, heavy, and inert—thoroughly unfit, in fact—during the hot spells.

"The basic principle of summer dieting is to eat an abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables, fortunately plentiful and moderate in cost at this time of the year, and to substitute as far as possible dairy produce for flesh foods. Fruits and vegetables in the form of salads are very palatable and supply valuable mineral salts and the indispensable vitamins which have been relatively lacking in our winter diet.

"For breakfast, coffee, wholemeal bread with butter and honey, an egg served attractively, and raw fruit salad make up a well-balanced and sustaining meal. For lunch, a large glass of milk with wholemeal biscuits and butter and a couple of apples or oranges are usually adequate, while a cup of lemon tea will be found very refreshing in the afternoon. Cheese, eggs, or ground nut dishes with fish occasionally, along with fruit and vegetable salads tastily prepared, should form the basis of dinner.

"Water should be taken abundantly between meals, as during the hot weather the skin is very active, losing large quantities of water to keep the body cool. Insufficient intake of fluid is liable to lead to intestinal stasis. In this connection it is well to remember that the cellulose or roughage present in fruits and vegetables is mildly stimulating to the intestinal function and is therefore the best laxative during spells of heat."

The Good and Evil of Getting Tanned

BRILLIANT sunlight may do harm as well as good, says Dr. W. A. Evans in the Chicago *Tribune*. It is like any other powerful agent, and the idea that exposure to it is healthful, always and to any extent, is erroneous. He writes:

"I have been giving this matter some thought for several years, as well as watching the experimentation being done in laboratories and reading the literature found in libraries. The conclusion I have come to is that for a well man to expose himself to direct sunlight to an extreme extent in summer, does him no good. In some respects it harms him or may do so. A thoroughly tanned skin will never get back to prize-winning condition. No woman ever tanned her skin to a mahogany brown, and later became noted for a peachblow complexion. The only way such a woman ever gets a fine complexion is by purchase. Tanned skins are somewhat prone to develop skin cancer. Sunlight acts on certain sterol bodies in and near the skin, producing new chemical compounds. These compounds help to combat pneumonia, colds, and consumption. So far, their action is all to the good. But sunlight is a powerful medicine, and powerful are the compounds it forms with the sterol bodies—powerful for good and powerful for harm. We need these compounds to prevent and cure rickets, to stabilize the nerves, and to help resistance against colds, pneumonia, and consumption. But adults do not need help against rickets. In winter they need more sunlight than they can get in order to protect themselves against colds and pneumonias. But we are talking about summer now, and in that season sunlight is in excess. This story has to do only with well adults in the summer season. The senile process—the process of growing old—is abetted by sunlight, at least in plants. Maybe these tanned men and women are inviting premature senility."

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How Common Things Work

Household Appliances: The Piano—XXVIII

THE piano is our most familiar keyboard instrument.

The name is an abbreviation of the Italian *piano-forte* (soft-loud), alluding to the fact that the intensity of its tone can be altered at will. In some of the earlier forms, such as the clavichord, this was not possible.

No keyboard instrument plays in exact tune.

For instance, C sharp and D flat are not exactly the same note, but on a keyboard they are represented by the same key, producing a tone that differs very slightly from either. For this reason, keyboard instruments have been condemned by some authorities; but they have been of great service in the popularization of harmonized music, which otherwise could not be played by a single performer. The piano is thus described in Prof. Frederick A. Osborn's "Physics of the Home" (McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York):

"Every one is familiar with at least the outside appearance of the piano. The keyboard has usually eighty-eight keys, or a range of over six octaves. If we look inside we find many wires of different lengths and diameters, fixt to a rigid metal frame, and a thin wooden sounding-board. If the sounding-board were absent, little sound would be given out. The increase in the intensity of the sound is due to the large area that vibrates.

"The blow given to the keys is transmitted by an ingenious system of levers to a felt-covered hammer, which delivers the blow to the strings.

"An examination of the hammer actions will show that the long and large wires are struck to produce the low-pitch notes, and that the short wires produce the high notes. There is evidently some relation between the size and length of the wires and the pitch or frequency of the notes produced.

"Experiments show these relations to be as follows:

"1. For a given string the vibration frequency varies inversely as the length of the string. For example, to produce a note an octave higher than that given by a certain string, its length must be reduced one-half.

"2. For a given string the vibration frequency varies as the square root of the tension. For example, if a string gives a note of 320 vibrations when it is stretched by a force of 16 pounds, its pitch will be 400 when the tension is 25 pounds. The piano-tuner, since the piano strings are of fixt lengths, changes the vibration rates of the different strings by varying the tension.

"3. For a given string, the vibration frequency varies inversely as the diameter of the string. For example, two strings of diameters 1:2 will have vibration rates of 2:1.

"4. For a given string the vibration frequency varies inversely as the square root of the density.

"The quality of the tones produced by a piano is determined in part by the position of the hammer, which is placed about one-eighth or one-ninth the distance from the end, and by the shape and hardness of the hammer.

"The tonal quality when a melody note is struck depends upon the mass of other tones then existing from other keys previously struck and sustained, and it depends upon the length of time each of these tones has been sounding. It is evident that not only does a piano give great variety of tone by various degrees of hammer blow, but there is possible an almost infinite variety of tone quality in combinations of notes struck at intervals of a few hundredths of a second."

PIANOS should be treated with care, we are warned in Walter G. Whitman's "Household Physics" (John Wiley and Sons, New York). He writes:

"Since repeated blows and changes of temperature tend to loosen the wires, frequent tuning is necessary.

"The piano should be subject to as little extreme heat or cold and as little rough usage as possible. If a string be struck at a point one-fifth of its length from one end, it will give out a maximum number of overtones. The hammer is so placed in the piano as to produce this pleasing effect.

"In an upright piano the sounding-board at the back of the wires throws the sound forward, but in the grand piano, with its sounding-board horizontally beneath the wires, the cover must be raised and supported at an angle of about 45 degrees to reflect the sound when the full volume of sound is desired."

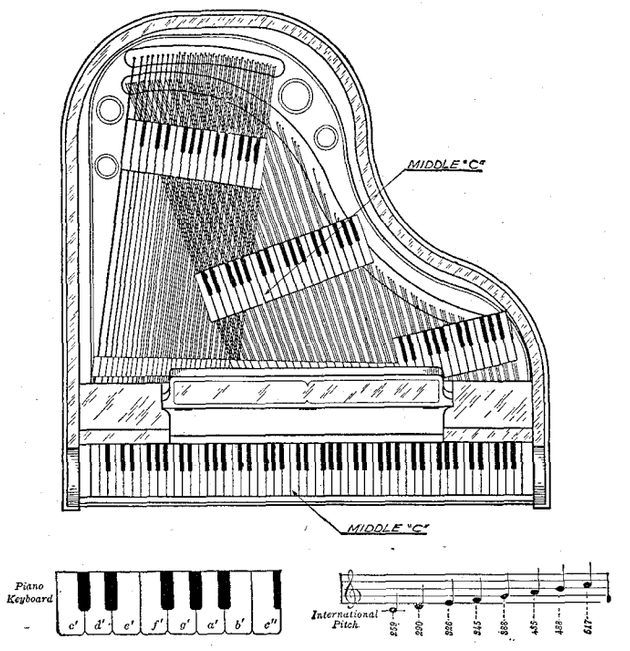
The same writer thus explains the mechanical piano-player, now a familiar adjunct of the instrument:

"The motive power of the piano-player is air.

"A bellows, which may be operated by foot pedals or by electric motors, produces a vacuum against which atmospheric pressure can operate the keys.

"A perforated music-roll passes over the tracker bar, which has an opening in it for every note on the piano. From each opening a tube passes to a pouch which has a pinhole connection to the air-chest. Each air-chest is connected to an air-finger—a small bellows—whose openings are controlled by the valve. Pedaling sucks the air from the air-chest and tubes, so that a partial vacuum always exists in the air-chest.

"When a perforation in the music-roll passes over an opening in the tracker bar, air from the room passes through the tube



From Black & Davis "New Practical Physics," Macmillan & Company, New York

Keyboard and Strings of a Grand Piano

Below is shown that part of the keyboard used to play the octave beginning at middle "C."

to the pouch and pushes the valve, with the result that the valve disks close the passage from the air-finger to the outside air, but open the passage to the air-chest. As the air in the air-finger rushes into the air-chest, atmospheric pressure on the outside causes it to collapse. In collapsing, the top part acts as a lever, causing the hammer to strike the piano strings just as striking the piano key with the finger would do.

"When the hole in the tracker bar is closed by the moving roll, the valve is pushed back by atmospheric pressure, and air enters the air-finger, making it ready for the next striking of that note."

The Frequency of Droughts

NO PART of the United States or Canada is entirely exempt from drought, and no agricultural season passes in which it does not afflict some parts of these countries. There has never, however, according to Charles Fitzhugh Talman, been a drought over the whole or the greater part of temperate North America at one time. He says in his Science Service feature, *Why the Weather?* (Washington):

"Among the numerous elaborate climatic charts in the great 'Agricultural Atlas of the United States,' issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, there are two showing, for all districts, the frequency of dry spells of specified intensities during the twenty-year period 1896-1914. Whoever consults these charts is likely to be astonished at the high incidence of drought in the humid regions of the United States east of the Mississippi. Southern New England, for example, with a normal annual rainfall of about forty inches—double the minimum amount required for ordinary crops—experienced every two years on an average, during the period mentioned, a dry spell of at least thirty days' duration, during which no day brought as much as a quarter of an inch of rain."

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Courtesy of Miniature Golf Courses of America, Inc.

Garden Golf; Not Since the Good Old Days of Mah Jong, They Say, Has America Known Such a Fad

Bobby Joneses of the Vacant-Lot Golf Clubs

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES, and thirteen-year-old Sidney Schoenbrun, of Flatbush are brothers under the skin.

For both, we learn, have succumbed—as who hasn't?—to the lure of those half-pint golf-courses which, as *The Christian Science Monitor* has it, "are springing up like mushrooms in a moldy cellar."

All over the land you encounter them—in park, front yard, back yard, vacant-lot, and even in country fields. And when winter comes, they will probably move into vacant store-rooms. Every one, apparently, is playing—clerk, taxi-driver, street-car conductor, shop-keeper, stenographer, policeman, and elevator-operator. Really, it is a matter of the old rime, "Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief, doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief." And from those who live near to these diminutive links are heard anguished wails. Arguments over scores, conceded putts, and all the other indispensable features of the full-sized game last far, far into the night. In some places the authorities have had to take cognizance of these matters.

International Newsreel

A Bear of a Hazard

Honey-dipped balls have been used to teach this bear to catch any ball coming his way and thus make things hard for players on a tiny Los Angeles course. As one fair golfer has found, candy helps in getting past this novel hazard.

SOME of the little golf-courses are factory-made, and one man has thus realized a fortune from an idea intended originally to make a hotel popular. And some are the products of juvenile ingenuity, constructed of bricks, boards, abandoned tiles, and drain-pipes. For the youngsters, bless their hearts, know what is what, and are not slow to adopt a popular pastime. Wholesome fun, remarks the Chicago *Evening Post*, "and a welcome relief from tree-perchers!"

A blessing "to many communities during the unemployment period," adds a Washington dispatch to the New York *World*. Quoting a Department of Commerce official, *The World* tells us that more than $100,000,000 is invested in the sport, that there are more than 25,000 courses in the country, and that thousands of workers "in upward of a dozen trades" have been given employment because of the craze.

Not since the rise and fall of mah jong, numerous observers of the social scene agree, has America experienced such a recreational fad. And the craze has apparently spread abroad, for the Associated Press recounts how the Prince of Wales, visiting the Belgian royal family, played "Tom Thumb" golf with Queen Elizabeth. As for young Mr. Schoenbrun of Flatbush, one of the Prince's many brothers of the miniature links, he has a course measuring eight by twelve feet, one of the smallest known, according to the New York *Sun*.

THE idea of these little links, naturally, is to squeeze your course, whatever the number of its holes, into the smallest possible space. But beyond that it is unnecessary to go into the technical phases of the game. Every one knows about them already.

The craze has, of course, been a boon to humorists. By this time, suggestions that miniature club-houses be built,

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and that players be drest in *Lord Fauntleroy* suits to create an illusion of smallness are a drug on the market. The New York *Evening Post* tries thus to account for the popularity of the game:

Altho it bears only the slightest resemblance to actual golf, it offers thousands of persons who have never had the opportunity to play, and who do not know the first thing about the game a chance to experiment with club and ball, and to feel that they are in on the real thing. Also the ingenious layout of these miniature courses, which leaves so much to Lady Luck, makes the game one of chance in which the golf novice may go around in par quite as easily as Bobby Jones himself.

But "those who take golf seriously and solemnly maintain that this new game has no right to the name of their ancient and honorable sport," the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* reports, continuing:

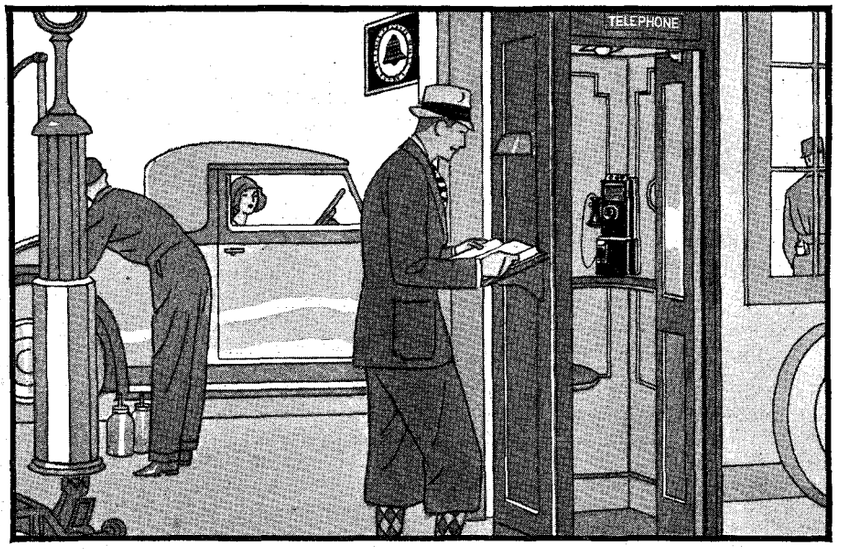
This, they say, is not golf, nor is it good practise for the proper game. They say so, even tho many of them have at times made a putting green of the living-room rug or practised in deadly earnest around the lawn. But it may reasonably be maintained that at bottom this "Tom Thumb" golf is exactly like its more expansive and expensive predecessor. Both are made up of manufactured difficulties and irritations, and both seem to exercise an unholy fascination for those who play them.

Any game that takes such ready root in the domestic scene is sure of a following. Other garden games have lately been revived, including bowling on the green and the quietly malignant sport of croquet. But this two-by-four golf is likely to settle down into a game of genuine skill and interest, with proper rules and regulations, and some sort of agreement as to what constitutes a proper course. The time may come, indeed, when the suburban estate will be incomplete without its nine holes and miniature traps and hazards, just as the swimming pool and sand-pan for the youngsters are accepted institutions. Just what this may do to the grand old game of golf itself is beyond prophecy, but it can scarcely make it a more general mania than it is already.

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, however, is interested chiefly in what the midget game has done for Garnet Carter, the Tennessee mountain hotel man who is credited with being the originator. We read:

Here is one of those fascinating industrial accidents that are so much more appealing than the stories of success gained through long years of hard work. Carter, we venture, never dreamed as a boy of making miniature golf-courses, never was moved by a high motive to bring the pleasures of golf to the front lawn, where the whole family might enjoy it. We doubt if he had any thought of serving his fellow men when he laid out his first hazard and putted his first ball into the cup.

But like the man who invented toy balloons, hollow rubber-balls, milk-bottle caps, sticky fly-paper, and ice-cream cones, fame and fortune picked him out, and flew away with him. It is beside the point to speculate on the day of reckoning that may lie ahead for the man who invented the miniature golf craze. What he has already



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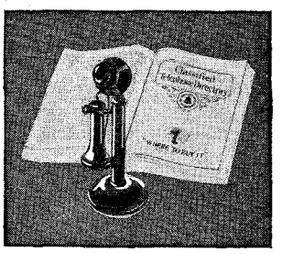

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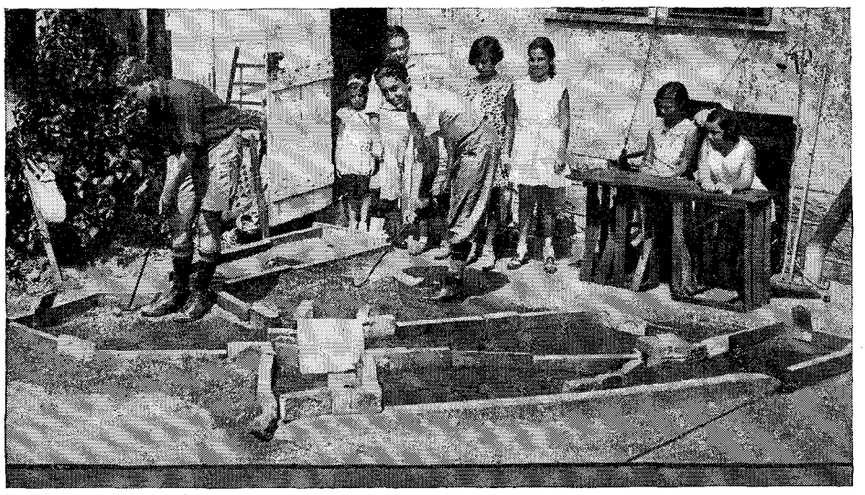
done is sufficient unto the day. Old people of fifty years hence, looking back at odd pictures of themselves playing miniature golf, that queer fad of the gay 'thirties, will continue to teach their grandchildren that hard work and a high ideal are the only ways to lasting success. And in their hearts they will be wishing that the youngsters would think up some new fad that would carry them in one jump to the coveted goal.

For a further account of how Mr. Carter put "Tom Thumb" golf on the map and himself on Easy Street, we turn to the New York *Sun:*

In the fall of 1927, Carter, who up to that time had been doing only a moderately successful business in the neighborhood of Chattanooga, was struck by the happy idea that has now netted him many thousands of dollars. He was fortunate in possessing one of the choicest locations in the country, a site on Lookout Mountain, whose natural beauty was rivaled only by its historic associations. On the summit of the mountain Carter had built a modest hotel. He himself was an ardent golfer, and it occurred to him, one day, that a miniature eighteen-hole course would not only provide entertainment for his guests but might prove to be of considerable profit in the long run.



New York *Sun* staff photograph

Sidney Schoenbrun's "Wee Willie" Course in Flatbush

His suspicions were warranted beyond his wildest expectations. The news spread like wildfire of the microscopic course on the hilltop, where, with the sole aid of a putter, even the rankest amateur could experience the sensations of a Bobby Jones, could make birdie after birdie, and where par was but the last resort of the aged and decrepit.

Convinced that the financial possibilities of the project were infinite, Carter obtained several lots in Chattanooga itself for ridiculously small sums, established his golf-courses, and was soon filling his pockets with silver that came from people to whom golf up to that time had been something they saw in the movies and read about in the papers. His fellow citizens, eager for the good things of life, pounced upon the idea, and before three months had elapsed there was not a city in the South of any size at all that could not boast from two to three Lilliputian links.

Carter went in for it in a big way. He established the Fairyland Manufacturing Company of Chattanooga, taking the name from his conception of the original course on Lookout Mountain, which because of its minute dimensions suggested something unreal and romantic.

Later, *The Sun* account runs on, Mr. Carter sold his interest to another company, altho, we read, he still receives a royalty on each course sold. And things have continued to hum. Elmhurst, Long Island, was the first place north of the Mason and Dixon line to get one of the legitimate "Tom Thumb" courses, and Walter McAdams was the purchaser, according to *The Sun's* account, which continues with a survey of the game's spread and its present financial status:

In his office in the Chrysler Building, Mr. McAdams hung a sign which testifies to the fact that his course has broken the record for daily gross receipts. Nine days after it was set up, the gate receipts at the "Tom Thumb" course for the Sunday of May 11 totaled $362. From sunup to sunset the fee is thirty-five cents a round; from twilight to sunrise, fifty cents—a standard fee the nation over.

Nevertheless, there are conflicting voices in the general clamor of prosperity. A report from one city in the East indicates that the fad, at least in that place, is short lived. Waning interest on the part of the players after the first few rounds was given as the reason for the decline for the game. On the other hand, the motion-picture companies have seriously considered leasing the property adjacent to their theaters for the establishment of the midget courses.

What effect play on the small courses may have on the full-sized game is a question, we learn, as we pursue the interesting account in *The Sun:*

Whether the sport will build a new race of golfers is still questionable in the minds of many. Sporting-goods dealers are all of the same opinion on the subject—namely, that a putter will not make a golfer. A few dealers allege that the miniature courses with their demands for putters have caused many golf-club factories to set aside the manufacture of other clubs in favor of the one used exclusively on greens. Other dealers deny this, charging that the quality of putters used on the small course is poor, and often a reweld-ed niblick or driving iron is turned out to satisfy the demands of the managers. On the whole, however, the midget courses are flourishing.

Nor were the kids slow to follow in the footsteps of their elders. We have mentioned Sidney Schoenbrun's tiny course several times. Here is its story, also told in *The Sun:*

The Schoenbruns—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schoenbrun and their four children, Sidney, and Jerry, and two smaller ones—live in a pleasant little brick and stucco house in a pleasant part of the Midwood section of Brooklyn. A broomstick and a placard printed in straggling red and black letters decorates the Schoenbruns' lawn.

"Wee-Willie Golf-Course. Children, 1c. Adults, 2c. Candy and Soda Can Be Bought Inside."

Around the side of the house runs a cement driveway to the garage, and between the garage and the corner of the house is a passageway to the back-yard and the Wee-Willie Golf-Course.

The course was crowded. It takes three persons to crowd it. The overflow was sitting on the kitchen steps.

"Wanta play? It's two cents."

Sidney Schoenbrun—thirteen, a good-looking boy, tall and heavy for his age—jingled the pennies in his pocket, squared his shoulders, and bustled forward, suddenly the man of property and business when a possible adult cash customer came in sight.

But the adult didn't want to play, even at the bargain rate of two cents. He wanted to talk about the Wee-Willie Golf-Course—the smallest, he had heard, in all New York.

"I expect it is. Yes, sir, I wouldn't be a-tall surprized if this is the littlest golf-course in New York!" Sid whistled across the yard to two boys lying on their backs in the shade of the fence.

"C'mere." The prone figures stirred. "It's my partners," Sid explained. "I guess they'll have to be here to listen, if we're going to have a conference. It's one of the rules—all us partners are in on everything."

The partners "walked briskly up when they saw a stranger 'in conference,'" we learn, reading on:

"This is Paul Melcer," Sid explained, "and Bernard Scherer.

"I'm telling him about the Wee-Willie golf-course," Sid told his partners.

"He says maybe it's the smallest one in New York. It's eight feet by twelve feet—I guess that is pretty small. We got a four-hole course, mister. And it's a tough one, all right. Look—see that? That's a water hazard. Barney, you better get the sprinkler and fill the water hazard again."

"It was hard work figurin' all that out," Paul volunteered.

"Took us pretty near a whole day to build it," Sid went on.

"Well, how's business?"

"Business is so good I think we'll have to add another hole. Say! You ought to see 'em stand in line at night! Why, last night we had twenty-one kids here waitin' to play."

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A Child's View of the War

FATHER was coming to Ypres the next day, and Margaret van Crombeke was glad that he would be safe again.

But father never came.

In those few words we have the tragedy of war from a child's point of view. For if adults suffer in wartime, what of the little ones?

Margaret is allowed to tell her story in her own words in "The Little Corner Never Conquered" (Macmillan), by John van Schaick, Jr. Mr. van Schaick was formerly a lieutenant-colonel in the Army, and was also American Red Cross Commissioner to Belgium.

Margaret, who wrote her story while the conflict still raged, begins simply. "I am a little Belgian girl, twelve years old, and I live with the White Sisters in the Château of Saussay in France," she says, and then continues:

Before the war we lived on a little farm at Passchendaele in Belgium. I had a father, mother, one brother, and five sisters. We all worked hard, but very happy, together.

Then one day my father said that the Germans were coming and that we must go away. We took some bread and started on the road to Ypres. My father could not go with us, as he wanted to do some work. He said he would come to Ypres the next day, but the Germans caught him.

We were very tired that night, and we did not have any place to go. Everybody was running around in Ypres, and many people were going away. After it got dark a man told my mother we could stay in his barn. There was a little hay, and we slept on that. The next day we went to Reninghelst, where my aunt lived. She was very kind to us, and we lived with her for a year. My mother did washing for the soldiers, and my sister found some work mending uniforms. My two little sisters, my brother Jan, and I went to school every day, a little way into the country. We often wrote to my father, but never had any letter from him, or never heard anything about him.

BUT, all things considered, they were happy there until another tragedy occurred. Margaret's little brother was the victim. We read:

Mother always told us not to come along the road if the Germans were shelling. She said we should go off in the fields and wait there. And so many times we were late coming home. I was afraid of the shells at first, but we got used to them. They did not come very often then. But one day I stayed at school, and Jan started home with another little boy. They were just passing the little woods near the village, when a big shell came. They didn't have any time to run. It struck by the side of the road near by. And my poor little brother was hit by a big piece in the neck so that his head was almost taken off. The other little boy was hit in the arm, and ran home crying. Some men came and carried my brother home. When I came, mother was sitting by him, and she said, "Margaret, you must go away."

The next week they took me to Adinkerke, and put me on a train with twenty other little girls, and brought me to the *Colonie Scolaire* here at Saussay.

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Use Lavoris twice a day—and "Do As Your Dentist Tells You."

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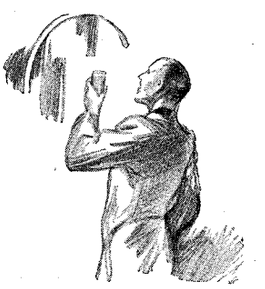

To Members of the Dental and Medical Professions:
The Lavoris formula being printed on each label, and knowing the therapeutic value of these ingredients, you will perceive there is ample justification for our calling public attention to its use in that phase of mouth and throat prophylaxis concerned with the alleviation of irritation due to air pollutions.

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Saving the Wanderers in Mr. Edison's Desert

DISASTER IN THE DESERT!

Above the cloudless blue vault of the sky, framing a blazing, copperlike sun pouring down its blistering heat upon the earth.

On every hand, for miles and miles, stretches the dry, scorching desert. No shade-creating shrub or tree in sight, no human habitation, no stream or pool of water. Nothing but sand, sand, sand, seemingly stretching away to the ends of the earth.

Lost in the midst of this desolation is a little band of desperate men and women, beleaguered by nature in her cruelest mood. They look about apprehensively, as if they could see death visibly approaching.

They are hungry and thirsty, but they can neither appease their hunger nor quench their thirst, for they are eight in number, and they have only enough food and water to take three members of the party to the nearest outpost of civilization. Five people must perish.

By now you must have guessed the location of this desert and the identities of the people lost in it. This is no real desert. It exists only in the imagination of Thomas A. Edison, or, as some have been ill-natured enough to suggest, in the imagination of his press agent.

Now do you remember the members of the party? They are listed thus in the New York *Evening World:*

A brilliant scientist, sixty years old. Two guides, fifty-eight and thirty-two. The scientist's wife, interested mainly in society matters, thirty-nine. Her little son, six. The girl you are engaged to marry. Your best friend, a young man of your own age, who has shown great promise in the field of science. Yourself.

New York *Evening Post* photograph

Congratulations from One Who Knows

Wilber Huston, right, felicitating Arthur Williams, realizes what the ordeal of the Edison test means, for he won last year. The boys are shown with Mr. Edison.

"WHICH would you choose to live and which to die? Give your reasons," Mr. Edison recently asked forty-nine boys. They had gathered to take the 1930 test for the Edison scholarship, which provides four years in college at the "Wizard's" expense. The contest was won by Arthur O. Williams, Jr., seventeen, of East Providence, Rhode Island, a descendant of Roger Williams. Arthur will go to Massachusetts Tech, as did Wilber Huston, last year's winner.

There were other questions, too, in the examination, some capable of more precise answers than this character tester. But when the questions were announced, the public and the press, to a large extent, forgot them for the fascinating ethical problem. Just as Mr. Edison asked the question of the boys, newspapers were soon asking it of their readers, friend was asking it of friend, and stranger, even, was asking it of stranger. W. O. McGeehan, in the New York *Herald Tribune*, predicts that a popular indoor sport next winter will be organizing hypothetical desert parties, stranding them, and then deciding whom to save.

It would be interesting to know how the victorious Arthur replied to this question, but on the point he preserved a discreet silence. Others of the forty-nine brightest boys in the country, representing each State and the District of Columbia, were, however, willing to tell. Their answers are reported thus in the New York *Sun:*

There were almost as many different answers as there were boys, but one solution was a slight favorite.

Most of the boys would save: Their boy friends, their fiancées, and the scientist's six-year-old son.

Only one would save himself. He was Robert H. Smith of Las Vegas, New Mexico.

"I live in the desert country, and I know what it's like," he said. "It's all right to have theories about whom you'd save, but I know what people actually do when they get into situations like that on the desert. They save themselves."

Robbin C. Anderson of Lake Charles, Louisiana, recognized the point of chivalry involved. "I think it would be a point of honor to send out the women," Anderson said. "But I wrote that I didn't think I would do it."

John W. Alexander of Colorado proved himself a diplomat.

"I would save the old scientist," he said. "I'd save the scientist's son, too, and my young man friend. Then after I'd told them they were to go, I'd put it up to my friend to see that my girl got safely out. If he really was my friend, he'd do it, too."

Robert J. Westfall of Elko, Nevada, decided that he would save the old scientist, the young man friend with a promising scientific future, and the scientist's boy. "The scientist would have a chance to live a good many years and do much more good," he said. "Look at Edison. He is much older than sixty. But I thought of the fiancée as a possible substitute for my young man friend."

When the scientist's small son was included in the list, it was generally for the reason that he might have inherited his father's ability as a scientist. Some omitted him with the explanation that he might die on the way out, and one boy wrote that "he was too young to suffer as adults would suffer, anyway." The scientist was sometimes omitted on the grounds that no one could tell whether he would live much longer.

The problem of the guides seemed to give the boys trouble. Some debated whether it would be necessary to take a guide along to get to safety—and if so, which one; the young fellow, who would be strongest, or the older one, who might have had more experience.

Young Smith, the New Mexico boy, chose to take himself, his fiancée, and the scientist's son out of the desert. James H. Compton, Jr., of Kansas, selected the younger of the guides, the friend, and the girl.

"Women and children first," said Charles V. Larriol of Maryland. "The wife, the fiancée, and the little boy."

SOON some more mature minds were put to work on the "teaser." Dr. George H. Sherwood, director of the American

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Museum of Natural History, for example, said, as quoted by the New York *Evening World:*

Presumably, if any one is to reach civilization at all, there must be one guide selected for the trip. If the two guides were equally effective, I should select the younger man as probably possessing the greater stamina. Under such circumstances, there is no doubt in my mind but that the leader should remain. There is little probability that the son could stand the hardship. He would be too poor a risk. His mother probably would not wish to be separated from him, and it would not be advisable to separate them. I should not select the scientist of sixty, since presumably most of his work would have been achieved. I should select the young scientist, not because he was my best friend but because of his promise to the scientific world, and I should select the young girl whom I was engaged to marry.

THE natural inquiry at this point is: What does Mr. Edison say? Well, there is no full answer to that, but the New York *Times* does quote the inventor to this effect:

"One thing is sure," said Mr. Edison. "You'd have to have a guide to get out. He's got to be saved. He'd probably be an Indian."

He implied that the leader of the expedition need not necessarily sacrifice himself.

"He's not like the captain of a ship at sea," he said.

He was prest for the identity of those he would send to safety.

"I haven't thought enough about it," he answered. "I only wanted to see how the boys would react. I'm not one of the judges. I've read many of the papers, but not all of them."

And that was as far as he would go on that subject.

THERE has been some editorial tendency to criticize this question on the ground that it presents a problem no one can solve until he is actually faced by it. More than one journal asks, with the Greenville *Piedmont*, "Would Mr. Edison's own answer (which he discreetly omits) be any better than the answer of the average, thoughtful, intelligent, conscientious individual?" Others have employed the question to psychoanalyze the inventor, and still others devote themselves to poking fun at it. The New York *Daily News* tells us that the boys had quite a tendency to save the elderly scientist, and then observes with good-natured sarcasm: "They were in a contest being conducted by an aged scientist. They all wanted to win. It's highly impolitic to advocate leaving aged scientists to perish in deserts when you're a guest of an aged scientist. After all, it was Mr. Edison's party." While the Louisville *Times* is inclined to feel that the inventor had "an eye to the gallery," and suggests that "perhaps Mr. Edison acquired his style as an interrogator from the newspaper boys who on each of his birthday anniversaries propound questions to him on slips of paper." The fact that the elderly scientist's society-loving wife fared rather poorly in the hypothetical rescue causes the New Haven *Journal-Courier* to discuss what it deems a sociological trend, the logical result, it believes, of feminism, saying:

The boys, asked obliquely to evaluate a given group of human lives, with something like unanimity decided to let this lady out.

Now we submit that that's a departure from what boys of an earlier age would have decided. While we are a little suspicious of this question, because we scent the hand of a very shrewd publicity expert in it, it does raise an interesting point. For what it shows is that the modern young man is getting longer on sanity, shorter on chivalry.

The two never did mix very well. Chivalry was the gesture men made for the denials they inflicted upon what in those quaint days was seriously referred to as the weaker sex. Our complaint with the new woman has been all along that she wanted the new rights, but wasn't willing to give up the old privileges. She not alone demanded the chance to come into a man's office and compete with him on equal terms; when she took his job away from him in open competition she wanted him to take off his hat, bow, kiss her hand, offer her his arm, and escort her to his late sanctum with a flourish.

The Edison boys now serve notice that the women who have asked equality will get just that. No more mooning about the gentler sex for them. They'll look at the ladies with coldly analytical eyes.

AND to Heywood Broun, that doughty candidate for Congress, writing in his column, "It Seems to Me," in the New York *Telegram*, it appears that "the query reveals far more of the quality of Mr. Edison's mind than it will ever unearth out of any of his applicants." Says this writer further:

Observe the way in which "science" crops up again and again in the desert problem. Thomas Edison is not, in the strict sense of the word, a scientist. He is an inventor, which is quite a different thing. No broad principles of physical or chemical truth have been established by him. He is much too practical and insufficiently imaginative to be a scientist. His genius lies in applying general principles worked out by others to concrete problems. It would be silly to deny the enormous usefulness of such a type of person. But Edison himself would trade it all for the status of scientist. The bulbs and the phonographs and all the rest he would throw into the discard if only he could have been an Einstein.

In the matter of human relationships, he is abysmally ignorant. His indifference and contempt for women is colossal.

The chief factor which should arouse the ire of all women's organizations in America is the delineation of the younger woman in the party. She is set down simply as "the girl you are engaged to marry." We will never know whether she was of scientific, artistic, or business turn of mind. Mr. Edison has felt that a complete identification lay in the fact that some good man had offered her a chance to bear his name.

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Precision Steel
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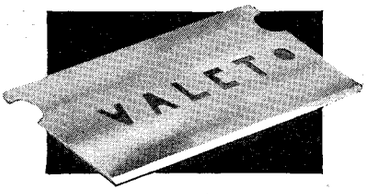

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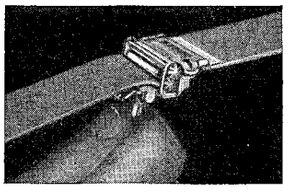

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

The Oil Companies in the Tire Field

THE DECISION OF FIVE BIG OIL COMPANIES to enter the tire-selling field through their service stations, and the probability that other giant corporations will follow them, is seen by the press as an important step in the centralization of "big business," which "is expected to have a wide effect not only in the gasoline field, but also among the distributors of automobile accessories."

The tires will be handled through the thousands of filling stations maintained by the companies. Cut rates will be offered, along with free service and a guaranty. Thus the oil companies, we read, are going into competition with garages, and also with the mail-order houses, whose business in tires is said to have exceeded $50,000,000 in the last year.

The companies involved in this new plan, notes the New York *Times*, "serve a vast territory in the United States and the whole of Canada." They are the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania, the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, the Imperial Oil Company of Canada, and the Beacon Oil Company, which is said to have entered the field experimentally fifteen months ago.

"Service stations of these companies," we read further, "dot the roads of the whole of New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, and the whole of Canada."

Announcement of the move was made by F. H. Bedford, Jr., a director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Reading further:

> The decision of the oil interests to go into the tire business, Mr. Bedford said, was fostered by the success of the mail-order houses, which, of late years, have been doing a huge business, particularly in the less densely populated sections of the country. He estimated the annual tire business of Sears, Roebuck & Company alone at between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000.
>
> From the view-point of the gasoline distributors, however, the most important consideration in determining upon the new policy had been that it offered an opportunity to reduce overhead expenses in the operation of the filling stations.
>
> "The mail-order houses have been free of the burden of advertising and maintaining sales facilities," he declared. "This has enabled them to undersell the service garages, which have in the past been the chief distributing points for tires. We have decided to take advantage of the facilities which we already have, and at the same time aid the business of our filling stations."
>
> The tires will be priced to undersell the "standard advertised" brands such as are handled by garages, but will sell at a slightly higher price than those distributed through mail-order houses, he declared. The oil companies plan to offset the additional price, however, by a policy of free service in placing a new tire on the rim or the wheel, and by a system of guaranties.

As a result of this new move, a hot controversy has developed in both the petroleum and rubber industries, says the New York *Herald Tribune*. "In rubber-manufacturing circles," it adds, "opinion appears to be about evenly divided as to whether the selling of rubber products by the oil companies on a large scale will be a benefit or a detriment to the rubber business as a whole."

In the oil industry, those who disapprove such a step hold the opinion that "loss of business in oil and gasoline may result through incurring the animosity of garage operators and other retailers of tires who buy large supplies of petroleum products."

What will the outcome be? Some commentators view the development as a direct fight between the oil companies and the mail-order houses, and in this connection the Charlotte *Observer* believes the former will have one advantage in that "they place the tires on the rims free of charge." "The small dealer," says the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, "harried hither and thither by the giants that encompass him, is finding it more difficult every day to keep his head above the tide."

Our Immigrants' Homing Dollars

THE FLOOD OF MONEY pouring from the United States to other countries in the form of immigrant remittances has reached "a more stable and normal level after the abnormal conditions obtaining in the immediate post-war years."

But even to-day, the amount sent abroad annually by our millions of alien or former alien wage-earners is tremendous. For the last ten years the total is estimated at no less than four billion dollars, we are told by George E. Anderson, in an article in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> This item is not only of importance because of its actual volume, which at present appears to average about $250,000,000 a year gross, but also because of the fact that it is a direct cash payment for which there is no monetary return—not even that cultural return which is sometimes associated with the expenditures of the American tourist abroad. From the standpoint of banking and finance the item is important inasmuch as it represents a movement of money in which there is no back-wash or counter-current. Such payments represent no service, no commodity movement, no investment on which a return can be expected. They are outright gifts, a direct drain upon the country's cash resources. . . .
>
> There is no certainty as to just what the total of these remittances from the United States really is. Estimates from time to time by various authorities and from year to year under varying international conditions range all the way from $700,000,000 in 1920, which is accepted by all authorities as the year of the greatest export of cash on this account, to the estimate of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the last statement of the balance of international payments of $247,000,000 for 1929. It is fairly certain, however, that the estimates for earlier years were too high, and that the estimates for the last few years have been too low. However, it is fairly certain that in the last ten years these remittances have approximated a gross total of about $4,000,000,000, or an average of something like $400,000,000 a year—an average movement far in excess of average gold movements, and, in the year of lowest volume, much in excess of American receipts on account of principal and interest of the war debts. There has undoubtedly been a more or less marked decrease in these remittances for several years, but the change in the last two or three years has been comparatively slight.

To give us an idea of how this money is divided among the various countries, Mr. Anderson cites these estimates for 1929:

> Remittances of $46,170,000 to Italy, which heads the list; $25,269,000 to Greece; $22,500,000 to China; $18,140,000 to Poland; $13,000,000 to Canada; $11,679,000 to the Irish Free State; $10,500,000 to Czecho-Slovakia; $10,000,000 each to Germany and Russia; $9,380,000 to Sweden; $8,672,000 to Mexico; $7,825,000 to the United Kingdom, and $6,915,000 to Japan. All other countries listed took less than $5,000,000 each during the year.
>
> The estimates for some of these countries are believed to be much too low. That for China is much below the estimates made by bankers and others familiar with the surprizing volume of funds flowing to China, which in some years is known to have exceeded $100,000,000 silver currency.
>
> The present low rate of silver and of silver exchange has stimulated remittances to China in the last fifteen months, so that the present volume is reported to approach the maximum record. There has also been an increase in remittances to Spain and several other European countries and to Mexico, caused by favorable exchange rates.

Pointing out that "there is a constant increase in the number of persons in the United States likely to remit earnings to their home lands," due to immigration, Mr. Anderson adds that "on the other hand, the tendency is for the remittances of each alien to decline from year to year as home ties are gradually weakened, as relatives arrive in the United States to join them, and especially as economic conditions in Europe and other parts of the world have gradually improved." He concludes:

> The two tendencies will probably offset each other so that the net result will remain more or less about the same total remittances for some years to come.

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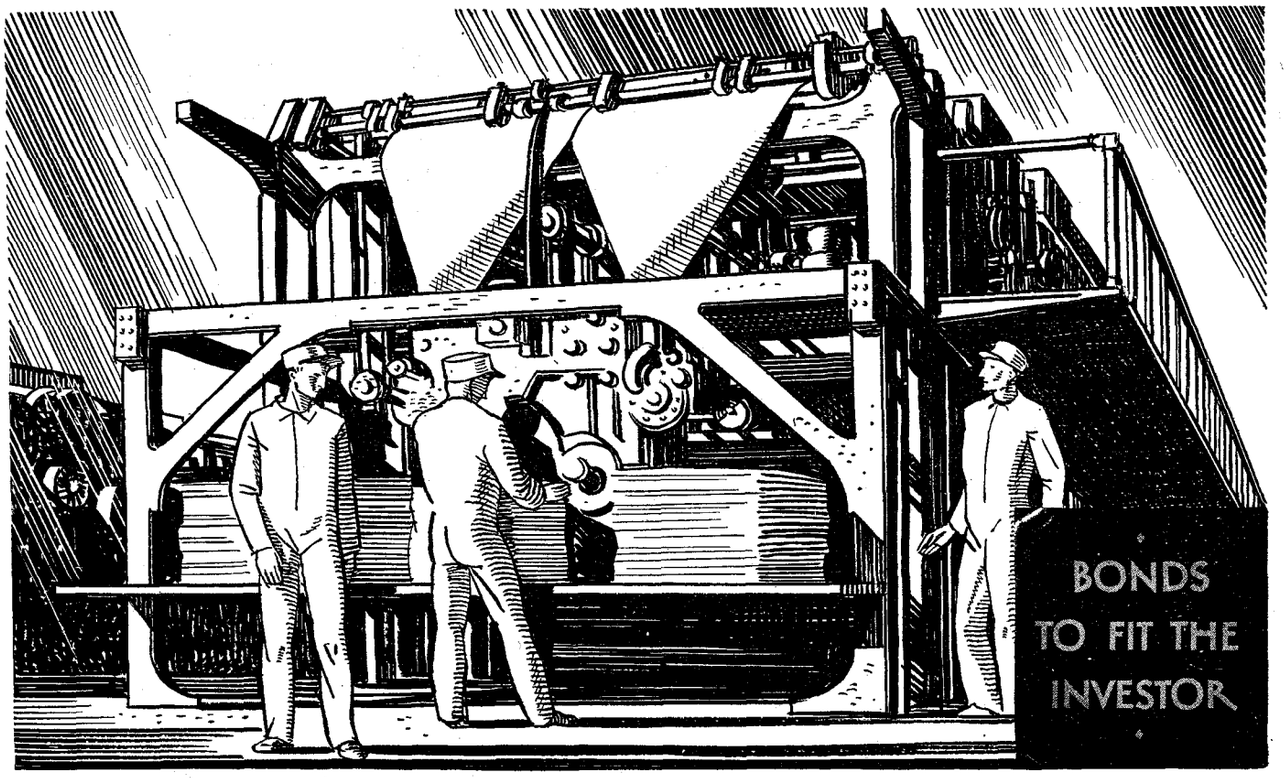

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Last year, it is estimated that the twenty-eight million families of this country purchased and read over forty-four million daily newspapers—morning and evening—and on Sunday twenty-nine million papers were circulated, about one in each family. In addition, the combined circulation per issue of magazines totaled 120 million—an average approximately, of one for every person in the United States.

The growth in circulation of newspapers and magazines during the past decade has been rapid, going hand in hand with a large and steady increase in advertising volume from which their revenues are largely derived.

The tendency toward larger units in this industry, resulting from growth, consolidations and chain enterprises, requires large capital resources. Halsey, Stuart & Co. has taken an important part in the financing of newspaper and magazine properties—performing a service both to the industry and to investors seeking safe and remunerative employment of their surplus funds. How securities originating in various fields of investment are investigated prior to purchase and recommendation to our clientele, is set forth in our booklet, *Choosing Your Investment House*. A copy will be mailed on request.

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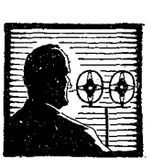

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The World's 35,000,000 Cars

"ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING DEVELOPMENTS of modern civilization" is this "vast cavalcade of progress"—the present world total of 35,000,000 automobiles, or one for every fifty-five persons.

This represents an increase of 3,092,826 in a single year.

Of these millions of cars, 88.4 per cent. are of American manufacture.

The United States alone has 26,653,450 motor-vehicles, or one for every 4.5 persons.

These important facts stand out in an article on the motor-vehicle world census appearing in *Commerce Reports* of the United States Department of Commerce. Wherein we read:

The world's ownership of automobiles passed the 35,000,000 mark during 1929, according to the annual world census of the Automotive Division. Reports covering 157 different nations, possessions and dependencies show a total of 35,127,398 passenger-cars, trucks, and buses registered throughout the world on January 1, 1930—an increase of 3,092,826 vehicles, or 9 per cent. over the total registered at the beginning of 1929. This vast cavalcade of progress operating on the streets and highways of the world is larger by 155 per cent. than it was in 1922 when the world registrations totaled 12,530,416.

The enormous increase in number of automobiles in the world during the last few years, one of the most striking developments of modern civilization, can easily be translated into terms of economic progress.

The slow-moving conveyance of yesterday has been supplanted by the mobile, efficient, and sturdy motor-vehicle, and the movements of man and commodities have been expedited to a degree impossible under other conditions. This far-flung fleet of more than 35,000,000 automobiles is not only contributive to the world's material progress; it is making necessary the building of better roads, and enabling the people of the world to meet and know each other. Nations and tribes that were strangers a few years ago are being brought together. The automobile has become not only a producer of wealth and a convenience, but also an instrument of international enlightenment—dispelling the clouds of ignorance which have prevented better understanding among the peoples of the world.

At the beginning of 1930 there was one automobile for every fifty-five persons in the world, assuming a world population of 1,949,000,000. A year before the ratio was one to sixty-one. The latest census shows that there is one motor-vehicle to every 4.5 inhabitants of the United States as compared with a ratio of one to 4.87 a year before. Outside the United States the ratio is one to every 216 persons, whereas at the beginning of 1929 it was one to 247.

Once more Canada and New Zealand tied for second place in ratio of cars to population, each with one to every eight persons. Australia again ranked third with a ratio of one to ten, and Monaco was fourth with one to every sixteen inhabitants. Yemen, in southwestern Arabia, had only one car for every 104,166 persons; Ethiopia (Abyssinia) one for every 17,781; and Afghanistan, one for every 17,778.

AFTER pointing out the relatively high motorization of some countries "and the equally important fact that dozens of countries still have a relatively small proportion of motor-vehicles to population," suggesting the existence of "many markets of potential importance," the article continues:

The information disclosed in this annual world automotive survey becomes more important and significant each year, for, in addition to its factual value, the census tells the story of the steady penetration and almost universal acceptance of the motor-vehicle. From subarctic Iceland, with its more than 1,200 automobiles, to tropical Ethiopia, with its 568, and from east to west around the world, there has spread a highly organized distribution system which transfers the vehicle from the factory to the owner, whether he be in London or Paris, or in a native town in Africa or the Orient. World motorization is no longer a prophecy for the future but a reality of the present The doctrine of motor-transportation has found acceptance in Afghanistan, the Kongo, Madagascar, Oman, and Tonga, as well as in larger and more highly developed countries. . . .

The present census reveals that registrations of all types of automobiles in continental United States number 26,653,450, or more than three times those registered in all foreign and non-contiguous countries. In the United States alone were 78 per cent. of all passenger-cars registered in the world, and 62 per cent. of all commercial vehicles. Second in total registrations comes France, then England, and Canada. In the inclusive list of countries possessing automobiles the Sultanate of Oman in southeastern Arabia and the British colonial island of Bermuda, each with only ten registrations, tied for last place; the Solomon islands had only fourteen; and Yemen, also in Arabia, only twenty-four.

Altho some commentators fear that our tariff will bring retaliative measures against our motor manufacturers by foreign countries, others are confident that nothing can prevent a "notable revival" of trade in motor-cars and trucks. As the Troy *Times* observes:

Having attained such leadership in this industry, the United States is likely to hold it, and growing demand in other countries, and constant need of replacement of vehicles at home will probably keep American production at high level in the coming years.

How Swaraj Swats American Trade

THAT INDIA is heading for a big economic crash, if the present political disturbances continue to unsettle business, is the firm opinion of the British-owned Bombay *News*.

The Associated Press dispatch from Bombay that carries the prediction also points out that this may well furnish food for thought in this country. For American trade, we read, has been seriously hit by the business slump brought about by the Swaraj, or independence movement, and the subsequent boycott.

It seems that "the chief sufferers have been the automobile industry and shippers of various kinds of machinery." According to this dispatch from Bombay:

The Nationalists' boycott is directed against British goods in particular, but all foreign firms doing business in different parts of the country are feeling its effects.

Enormous losses have resulted. Japan's trade in cotton goods also was hard hit, not only by Mahatma Gandhi's campaign to stimulate homespuns, but also by the 5 per cent. Indian preferential tariff which, importing agents say, works in Great Britain's favor.

Business men believe that in a short time the automobile as well as the cotton-yarn and piece-goods business will be in the doldrums, owing to Indian unrest.

During 1929 there were shipped from the United States and Canada 15,000 trucks and 12,000 private cars for the Indian trade. This average continued until last month, when business began its decline. In May, 1929, 459 cars were sold in Bombay presidency, while in May, 1930, but 284 cars were sold, and observers say indications point to June figures far below May's.

"Cash-and-Carry" Spreading

THE BETTER TO MEET the competition of the chain stores, the Independent Grocers' Alliance—the organization's name is self-explanatory—is advising its members to adopt the cash-and-carry and self-service systems. The New York *World* tells us that some two thousand of the members of the Alliance have already complied with the request, and most of the others are expected to do so. Comments *The World:*

The Alliance has made the interesting discovery that the average purchase is actually larger when the customers wait on themselves; with free access to the shelves they seem to find the goods more tempting, or perhaps they do not arouse the same degree of sales resistance in themselves that a clerk may do.

If the average purchase is larger, it is also effected at less cost to the store. Under the old style of merchandising, the expenses of selling and delivery tend to increase with the volume of the business, but with self-service the expense ratio declines as the volume of sales increases.

There will always be a place for the store with its service and delivery system, but the self-service store is a useful variant which will contribute to reducing the present high cost of merchandise distribution.

It will exist alongside the service and delivery store just as the cafeteria exists beside the regular restaurant. In each case there is plenty of room for both.

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The Vast Van Sweringen Holdings

ORGANIZATION and control of three important holding companies, the addition of the Missouri-Pacific to their Eastern railroad acquisitions, reported efforts of the Van Sweringen brothers to buy into the Western Pacific to complete a transcontinental railway system—all these things lead *The Wall Street Journal* to reflect on the tremendous scope of the companies under the control of the Clevelanders.

The recently organized Van Sweringen Corporation, which issued $30,000,000 worth of bonds to the public, is tied in by stock ownership with its predecessors, the Chesapeake Corporation and the Alleghany Corporation.

The Van Sweringens have utilized the holding-company device to the utmost. As we read in *The Wall Street Journal:*

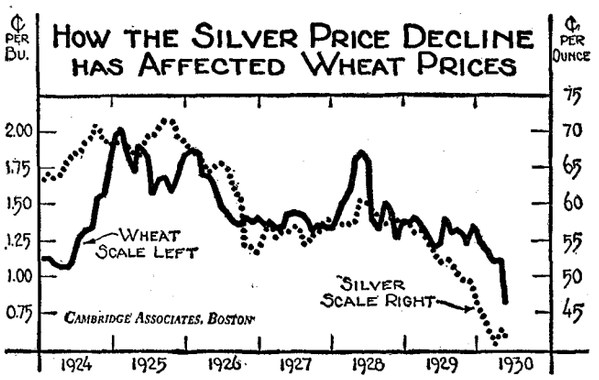
> Securities possest by the various holding companies and railroad companies give the Van Sweringens majorities in the common stocks of Chesapeake & Ohio, Pere Marquette, and Missouri Pacific Railroad; practically 50 per cent. of the Nickel Plate common stock, and more than 35 per cent. of the common stocks of Erie and Kansas City Southern.
>
> The Van Sweringen companies also have minority interests in the Pittston Company, Lehigh Coal & Navigation, Atchison, New York Central, and Great Northern.
>
> Through the Nickel Plate, control of more than 50 per cent. of the stock of the Wheeling & Lake Erie is held, but the voting shares are held in trust by the Governor of the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank pending determination by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the final allocation of the road in consolidation proceedings.
>
> Most of Alleghany's holdings in Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh are under contract for sale to the Baltimore & Ohio.
>
> More than 50 per cent. of the common stock of the Alleghany Corporation which remains the keystone, is controlled by Van Sweringen interests.
>
> Through personal holding companies, the Van Sweringen brothers also are understood to possess important minority interests in certain of the roads in which the Alleghany Corporation is shown to hold somewhat less than 50 per cent. of the stock.
>
> All of the common stock of the new Van Sweringen Corporation is held by the organizers.
>
> The earnings are to come from the corporation's ownership, directly or through holding companies, of various real estate properties in the new Cleveland Union Railroad Terminal area.

The following table of Van Sweringen holdings is presented by *The Wall Street Journal:*

	Number common shares outstdg.	*Controlled by Van Sweringen companies*	*Per cent. control*
Chesapeake & Ohio common..	1,482,855	‡814,600	55.0
		§93	
Erie Railroad common.....	1,511,167	a366,300	
		§215,000	38.5
		b244,200	
Pere Marquette common.....	450,460	§42,400	68.0
		‡19,500	
Nickel Plate common.....	33,087	§167,100	49.6
Missouri Pacific common.....	828,395	§522,600	63.1
Missouri Pacific preferred....	718,001	§216,500	30.2
Missouri Pacific cv. bonds....	$46,392,000	§$24,000,000	51.7
Pittston Co.....	1,075,100	§117,000	10.9
Kansas City Southern com....	299,599	§106,100	35.4
*Lehigh Coal & Navigation...	1,928,800	§33,546	1.7
†B. R. & P. common.....	105,000	§98,047	93.4
Wheeling & Lake Erie com....	337,694	c168,000	49.7
Wheeling & Lake Erie pfd....	102,126	c14,800	14.5
Wheeling & Lake Erie pr. lien.	118,826	c115,193	97.0
Chesapeake Corp.....	1,799,745	§1,267,800	70.4
Atchison common.....	2,416,293	§8,500	0.35
New York Central.....	4,637,086	§7,215	0.15
Great Northern.....	2,495,400	§11,500	0.46
Virginia Transportation Co...	.....	b237,934	d....
Alleghany Corp.....	4,152,540	e.....	....
Van Sweringen Corp.....	1,744,800	f.....	....

*New shares after three-for-one split-up. †Most of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh stock is under contract for sale to the Baltimore & Ohio. ‡By Chesapeake Corporation. §By Alleghany. a By Virginia Transportation. b By Chesapeake & Ohio. c By Nickel Plate. d Nearly 100 per cent. e More than 50 per cent. held by Van Sweringen interests. f 100 per cent. by organization.

Alleghany Corporation has arranged to acquire additional Missouri Pacific stock, so that it now controls more than 50 per cent. of the combined common and preferred shares.



Why Cheap Silver Cheapens Wheat

TWO price phenomena that attract world-wide attention are the very low price of wheat and the world-wide decline in the value of silver.

This is a great deal more than a coincidence, one statistical observer is inclined to think.

The Cambridge Associates of Boston have prepared a chart, here reproduced, which shows that in recent years, "not only major but even minor movements have synchronized between these two commodities to an extraordinary degree." And we are told that "the reason is not far to seek":

> The great centers of population in the world are located, as every one knows, in the Orient.
>
> While these people do not depend on wheat for subsistence to quite the same extent that we of the Occident do, it is nevertheless a fact that this grain does play a large part in the lives of the people of India and other parts of the Orient.
>
> Therefore, when silver, which is their standard, goes down, their buying power is seriously affected, since wheat is produced almost exclusively in countries on a gold standard. Therefore, a large part of the potential wheat-buying strength of the world is pitched at a considerably lower key, and the great wheat countries of the world—notably the United States, Canada and Russia—are faced with a surplus.

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Albuquerque, New Mex.—Strong's Book Store; New Mexico Book Store; Baptist Book Concern.
Allentown, Pa.—Shafer's; Hess's; Art & Book Shop.
Altoona, Pa.—The William F. Gable Co.
Amarillo, Tex.—Russell & Cockrell.
Ames, Ia.—Reynolds & Iverson; College Book Store; Student Supply Store.
Anaconda, Mont.—Standard Pub. Co.
Anderson, Ind.—Decker Bros.; Cosmopolitan Book Store.
Annapolis, Md.—George J. Davis.
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Asheville, N. C.—Brown Book Co.
Atlanta, Ga.—Cole Book Co., Lester Book & Stationery Co.; Miller's Book Store; Southern Book Concern; Davison-Paxon Co.; M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Baptist Book Store.
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Auburn, N. Y.—Fred'k G. Allen; Colwell's.
Augusta, Ga.—Murphy Stat'y Co.; White's.
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Bangor, Me.—Dillingham's Book Store.
Batavia, N. Y.—Carlton M. Sleght.
Battle Creek, Mich.—E. C. Fisher & Co.; Gage's; Wagner Booke Shoppe.
Beaumont, Tex.—E. Szafir & Son Co.
Bellingham, Wash.—Deerwester-Button Co.; Montague & McHugh; Griggs Stat'y Co.
Beloit, Wis.—Bredesen Bros.
Berkeley, Cal.—Associated Students' Book Store; Sather Gate Book Shop; Radstone's; Bancroft Book Store; Campus Text Book Exchange.
Berlin, N. H.—The Book Store.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; Hills, McLean & Haskins.
Birmingham, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; Webb Book Co.; L. Pizitz Dry Goods Co.; Baptist Book Store.
Bismarck, N. D.—Harris & Co.
Bloomington, Ill.—W. B. Reed & Co.
Bloomington, Ind.—City Book & Music Co.
Bluefield, W. Va.—Lemkuhl-Shepherd Co.
Boise, Ida.—Ayres Book Shop.
Boston, Mass.—C. E. Lauriat Company; De Wolfe & Fiske Co.; Old Corner Book Store; Jordan-Marsh Co.; R. H. White & Co.; Book Shop for Boys & Girls; Hall's Book Shop; Methodist Book Concern; Personal Book Shop.
Boulder, Colo.—Greenman Stores Co.
Bozeman, Mont.—Phillips Book Store.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Mathew's Bros., Inc.; D. M. Read Co.; F. H. Fargo Co.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Abraham & Straus; Loeser's; Kleinteich's; Womrath's 9 stores; Rodger's Book Store.
Brunswick, Me.—F. W. Chandler & Son.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Ulbrich Co.; J. N. Adam & Co.; Adam, Meldrum & Anderson; Besser's; E. W. Edwards & Sons; Gay-Hagen Bookshop.
Burlington, Iowa—Gnahn's Book Store.
Burlington, Vt.—McAuliffe's; Univ. Store.
Butte, Mont.—Calkins Co.; Keefe Bros.
Cambridge, Mass.—Amee Bros.; Phillips Harvard Cooperative Society.
Canandaigua, N. Y.—F. A. DeGraff.
Canton, O.—The News Exchange Co.; Baer's.
Casper, Wyo.—Casper Staty. Co.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Holden-Kahler Co.; Morris Sanford Co.
Champaign, Ill.—Lloyde's; Univ. of Ill. Supply Store; W. Lewis & Sons; G. C. Willis.
Charleston, S. C.—Legerton & Co.
Charleston, W. Va.—S. Spencer Moore; Ashton & Major.
Charlottesville, Va.—Anderson Bros.; University Bookstore.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—T. H. Payne & Co.; Stapp's; D. B. Loveman & Co.
Cheyenne, Wyo.—Klein's.
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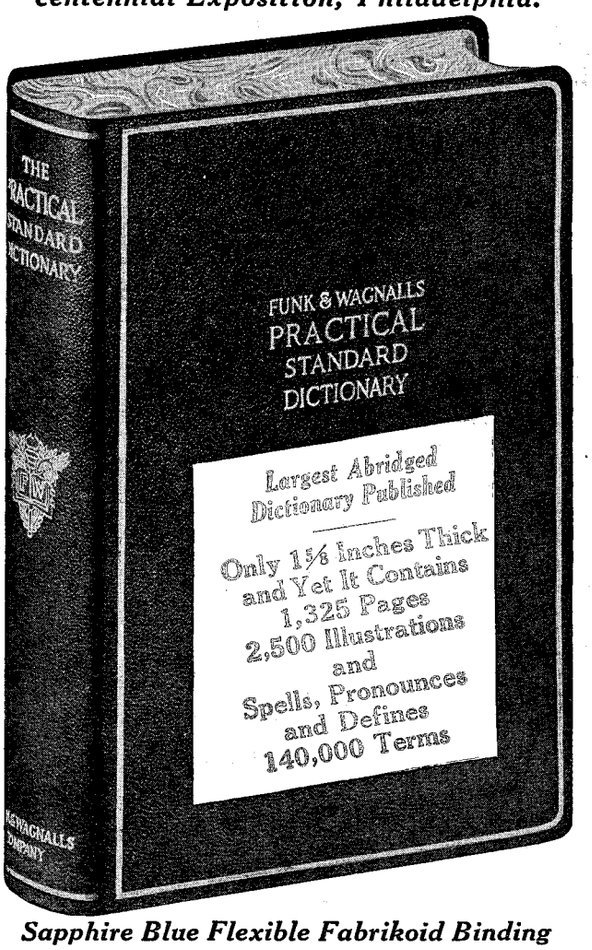

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 6.—It is reported at London that the number of British registered unemployed reached 2,011,467 on July 28, the highest total since June, 1921.

Juan de la Cierva, Spanish inventor, makes his second successful flight over the English Channel in his autogiro plane.

August 7.—The Pope at Rome announces the formation of a new organization to combat Protestant proselytizing in and around Rome.

It is estimated that 135,000 men are on strike in the northern industrial regions in France.

R. B. Bennett and his Conservative cabinet assume control of the Canadian Government at Ottawa.

Anti-Semitic riots are renewed in Roumania.

August 8.—A hostile force of more than 5,000 Afridis advance on Peshawur, India, which is defended by British troops and airplanes.

August 9.—Nitrate producers for every country except the United States sign a price-fixing agreement at Berlin, which is to run for a year.

London dispatches report that in six European countries there are now 5,949,287 persons listed as out of work.

British forces beat off a raid of more than 5,000 Afridi tribesmen on Peshawur, India.

August 12.—Bombers of the British Royal Air Force destroy Afridi villages in retaliation for recent raids around Peshawur.

Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, a British General in the World War, dies at the age of seventy-two, from injuries received in a motor accident.

Domestic

August 6.—Frank M. Hawks flies from New York to Los Angeles in the record-breaking time of 14 hours, 50 minutes, and 43 seconds.

August 7.—Claudius H. Huston of Tennessee resigns as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and is succeeded by Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio. Robert H. Lucas, of Kentucky, now Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is chosen to assist the new chairman with the title of Executive Director.

Lloyd K. Garrison of New York is named to direct the Federal bankruptcy investigation under the general supervision of the Solicitor-General.

August 8.—President Hoover announces that he will confer with the Governors of twelve Western States on drought-relief; the Department of Agriculture makes a preliminary report showing that a million farm families and one-twelfth of the farm animal population are seriously affected.

Two companies of the Indiana National Guard are ordered to Marion, Indiana, following the lynching of two Negroes in that city.

An official preliminary census account puts the population of the United States at 122,698,190.

August 9.—Henry Ford predicts in an interview in *The Border Cities Star* of

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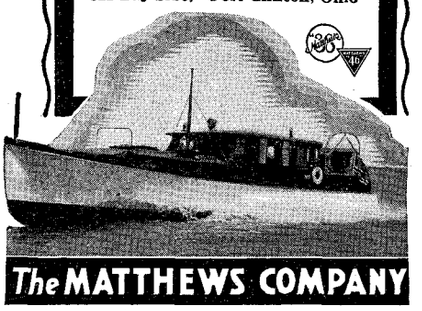

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Windsor, Ontario, that the automobile industry will eventually come to a ten-month working year.

The Interstate Commerce Commission makes it possible for the railroads to reduce rates in the interest of drought-relief on live-stock, feeds, and water.

President Hoover celebrates his fifty-sixth birthday.

August 11.—Disorders in the Webster County coal-fields, Kentucky, culminate in the bombing of mine properties from an airplane.

The Department of Agriculture reports a decrease of 690,000,000 bushels in the corn crop up to August 1, indicating the smallest crop since 1901.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody announces that she will not play in the National Women's Tennis Tournament.

August 12.—President Hoover abandons his projected Western vacation trip in order to direct drought relief from Washington.

At the Williamstown Institute of Politics, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh makes a plea for uniform international flying regulations.

E. B. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville *Banner*, dies in Nashville, at the age of eighty-seven.

Maiden's Revenge.—A motorist tried to beat a red light in West End Avenue. The policeman signaled to him to draw up to the curb, and then stared at the driver's face.

"I seen ya before, some place," the cop declared. "D' I ever give ya a ticket, maybe? No," he ruminated further, and suddenly his face cleared. "You went to Washington Oiving High, din ya? An' acted in the Thanksgiving Day play. You was Miles Standish."

The motorist rather shyly admitted all this, and the cop's smile grew broader.

"I knew it!" he roared gleefully. "Don't ya know who I was in that play? I was Priscilla."—*The New Yorker*.

Call the S. P. C. A.—The teacher was teaching his class about parrot fever, and warned the pupils never to kiss animals or birds, especially parrots, canaries, and so on.

"Can you give me an instance, Jackie?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; my Aunt Emily used to kiss her lap-dog!"

"Yes, and . . .?"

"And it died, sir!"—*Lustige Kölner Zeitung* (*Cologne*).

Ask Dad, He Knows.—Two modern little girls, on their way home from Sunday-school, were solemnly discussing the lesson. 'Do you believe there is a devil?" asked one.

"No," said the other promptly. "It's like Santa Claus; it's your father."—*Nebelspalter* (*Zurich*).

Reciprocity Lacking. — FATHER-IN-LAW — 'When I gave you my daughter's hand, I didn't think that you were always going to be dependent on me."

SON-IN-LAW—"Neither did I. I thought that you would give us enough to enable us to live independently."—*Faun* (*Vienna*).

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Silly Season Marathon.—On a Maryland farm, a turkey gobbler is sitting on twenty-one eggs—the big sissie.—*Detroit News.*

Giving Floyd a Chance.—When the girls got through discussing the best place to hold their picnic, what seemed to be the slow, indolent drawl of Floyd Gibbons became audible on the radio.—*Boston Herald.*

Call the Barber.—"Who is that fellow with the long hair?"

"He's a fellow from Yale."

"Oh, I've often heard of those Yale locks."—*Boston Transcript.*

Perfectly Obvious, Watson.—After a careful reading of the golf stories from Minneapolis, a local amateur believes he has detected the secret of Bobby Jones's success. Jones takes fewer strokes between the tee and the hole.—*Detroit News.*

More Novelty Needed.—NURSE—"Don't you like your new baby sister, Johnnie?"

JOHNNIE—"She's all right, but I wish she had been a boy. Willie Smith has got a new sister, and now he'll think I'm trying to copy him."—*Ipswich Star.*

Gentle Reminder.—Dwight W. Morrow caught a train from his home for New York. Arriving there, he forgot what he was supposed to do. So he wired his secretary.

"Why am I in New York? What am I supposed to do?"

His secretary replied that he was on his way to Princeton to deliver an address.

And he proceeded on his way.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Forgetting His Bruises.—LAWYER (handing check for $100 to client who had been awarded $500)—"There's the balance after deducting my fee. What are you thinking of? Aren't you satisfied?"

CLIENT—"I was just wondering who got hit by the car, you or me."—*Border Cities Star.*

Page Dr. Vizetelly.—George Ade, in his quality of cynical bachelor, said at the Chicago Athletic Club:

"I was sitting with a little girl of eight one afternoon. She looked up from her Hans Andersen and said:

"'Does m-i-r-a-g-e spell marriage, Mr. Ade?'

"'Yes, my child,' said I."—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Down and Out.—JUDGE—"It will go hard with you this time, Sambo; you look as if you have been drinking again."

SAMBO—"Yes, sah, Judge, dat sho' am pow-ful stuff Ah had. It was dat dere chicken hootch."

"Chicken hootch! Why, I have never heard of that before."

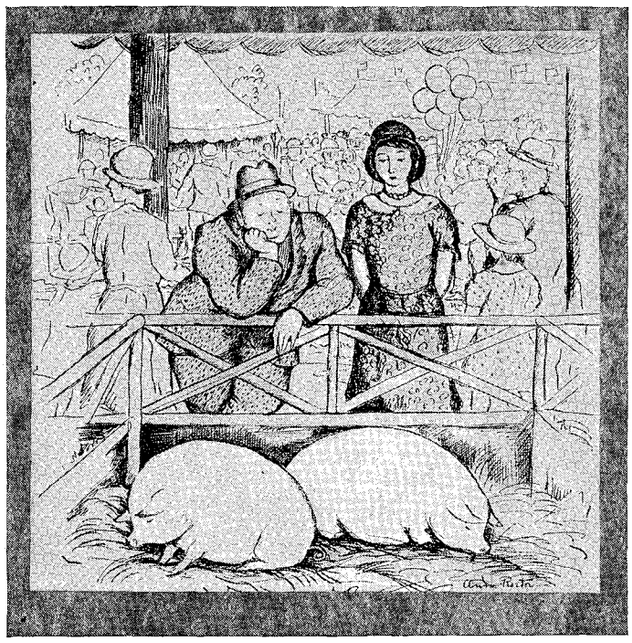
"Yes, sah, Judge, chicken hootch. One drink and you lay."—*Kreolite News.*

And Ring the Bell.—CLIENT (just acquitted on burglary charge.)—"Well, good-by. I'll drop in on you some time."

COUNSEL—"All right, but make it in the daytime, please."—*Washington Herald.*

When Silence Is Golden.—LAWYER—"Mr. Peck, your wife has been arrested and is being held incommunicado. But the police chief is easy and a little money——"

HENRY PECK—"Fine, fine, and tell him that there's ten dollars for him for every day he can keep her that way."—*Case and Comment (Chicago).*



At the Country Fair

She: "Dreadful life, just eating and sleeping."
He: "Not so bad." —"Household Magazine."

Taking the Farm Out of the Red.—"What is the difference between a practical and a theoretical farmer?"

"A theoretical farmer," answered Farmer Corntossel, "is one that insists on tryin' to make a livin' off the farm, an' a practical one jes' faces the inevitable an' turns the place over to summer boarders."—*Washington Star.*

Toujours la Politesse.—An angler, who had been trying to hook something for the last six hours, was sitting gloomily at his task, when a mother and her small son came along.

"Oh!" cried out the youngster, "do let me see you catch a fish!"

Addressing the angler, the mother said, severely: "Now, don't you catch a fish for him until he says 'Please!'"—*Tit-Bits.*

Beats a Bank of Violets.—Chase Bank Funds set World Record. Deposits Now $2,065,434,000.—Head-lines.

The banks o' Doon
The heart can thrill,
Loch Lomond's banks
Are finer still,
The banks o' Clyde
Are fair to see,
But the Chase Nat. Bank
Is the bank for me.
—*New York Times.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Likes It.—"Kill Me Again," Victor Salon Group.—*Concert Program in an Atlantic City paper.*

Get 'Em Alive!—

JUNE BRIDES! Very fine, like new, former $750 baby grand; special, $395.—*Ad. in The Milwaukee Journal.*

Credit to His Sex.—The bird first perched on the window-frame, she said, then flew to the bed and, after laying the egg, winged his way out of the room.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Peep! Peep!—

POULTRYMEN
HEAR EGG TALK

—*Oakland (Calif.) Tribune.*

Giving the Sun a Chance.—

Women's
Bathing Suits
20% Off

—*Ad. in the Wyoming State Leader.*

For Swell Dinner Tables.—

NEWEST CREATIONS OF
IMPORTED SCANDALS
Carried in the latest shades.

—*Ad. in a Danbury (Conn.) paper.*

Bull Market.—

Women's Silk Dresses
Regular $16.00 Values for
$19.75

—*Ad. in the Santa Rosa (Calif.) Press-Herald.*

Or Try a Nail.—How about your sport togs? They need frequent cleaning and refinishing to be up to the minute. We can help you make a hole in one by the proper cleaning and pressing.—*Santa Barbara paper.*

Sounds Likely.—Langston, according to information furnished police, was on the tracks when hit by the engine.—*Birmingham News.*

Right Smart of Them.—Persons heretofore killed or injured in the State's employ have appealed to the legislature.—*Wichita Daily Times.*

Summer Regalia.—All members of the Diamond Fire Company are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased member. Wear hats only.—*Pennsylvania paper.*

Warm Hospitality.—

White House Flooded with Invitations from Fiends and Supporters.

—*Johnson City (Tenn.) paper.*

Be Yourself!—If you want to eat in a homelike atmosphere, this is the place. You can eat with your knife, drink from your saucer, and dunk your doughnuts in the coffee if you wish—for you are at home when you are with us.—*Ad. in a Hollister, (Calif.) paper.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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arms.—"P. E. L.," Miami, Fla.—This word when used in connection with the name of a hotel or an apartment house, designates heraldic arms. In the days when knighthood was in flower, if a king visited a certain inn, the inn-keeper thereafter named it "The King's Arms," and so to-day, apartment-house builders, in search of high-sounding names for their buildings, occasionally use those given formerly to the inns. Formerly, inns bore signs by which they were known; as "The King's Arms," Berkhamsted; "Salisbury Arms," Hatfield; "Dimsdale Arms," Hertford; "Courtenay Arms," Star Cross, etc., and as they took their names from the arms of persons in the vicinity, so we appropriate these titles.

Calends; Ides; Nones.—"F. S. F.," Livingston, Calif.—The *Calends* were the first days of each Roman month. This month was divided into *Calends*, *Nones* and *Ides*. The *Calends* always fell on the first of the month. In March, May, July, and October, the *Nones* fell on the 7th, and the *Ides* on the 15th of the month. In the remaining months, the *Nones* fell on the 5th and the *Ides* on the 13th. Originally, the *Calends* designated the day on which the order of days was proclaimed, and the *Nones* were so termed from being the 7th day before the *Ides*, and the *Ides*, signifying the eighth day, or eight days immediately after the *Nones*—eight days after seven days equal fifteen days—perhaps from an Etruscan verb signifying "to divide," because they almost halved the month.

The *Ides* and *Nones* were not merely restricted to March, altho we are most familiar with the phrase "the *Ides* of March." A note on this line in "The Aldus Shakespeare" reads: "Coleridge has a remark on this line which, whether true to the subject or not, is characteristic of the writer: 'If my ear does not deceive me, the meter of this line was meant to express that sort of mild philosophic contempt, characterizing Brutus even in his first casual speech.' Plutarch's 'Life of Julius Cæsar' furnished the basis of the passage: 'There was a certain soothsayer that had given Cæsar warning long time afore, to take heed of the Ides of March, which is the fifteenth of the month, for on that day he should be in great danger. That being come Cæsar, going unto the Senate House, and speaking merrily unto the soothsayer, told him the "Ides of March be come" "So they be," softly answered the soothsayer, "but yet are they not past."'"

dispatch.—"W. H. P.," Vineland, N. J.—The spelling *dispatch* is the correct spelling of this word. The uniform English spelling, from the introduction of the word to the early part of the 19th century, was with *dis-*; but in Johnson's Dictionary the word was erroneously entered under *des-*, altho Johnson himself always wrote *dispatch*, which is the spelling that was used also by the authors cited by him.

dote, doted, doty.—"M. D.," Washington, D. C.—In technical use *doted* is an adjective used locally in lumber regions of the United States to mean "decayed or rotten as wood." In the dialect speech of the county of Sussex, England, *doty* is used for "decayed with age and crumbling as a tree." There it is applied also to logs that, altho decayed in spots, still have some sound timber.

The word *dote*, now in general use throughout England and Ireland wherever timber trees abound, is of Anglo-Saxon origin, from *dot, dott;* East Anglian *doet, doit*. In Anglo-Saxon it meant a speck or blemish; a spot. Kersey in his Dictionary, published in 1702, tells us that a *doting* tree is "a tree almost worn out with age." Spelled *doat*, the word figures in Ellis's treatise on "Modern Husbandry," published in 1750; and the erudite author and woodcraftsman advises his reader that "if any elm begin to *doat*, pick out such for the ax." The form *doted* is the past participle of *doie*, used also as a participial adjective. The adjective *doty* means not merely decayed, but also moldy and rotting. It is applied to cheese, potatoes, and oranges, as well as to timber.

The spelling *doat* is common to the counties of Hereford, Hertford, West Middlesex, Norfolk, Kent, Surrey, Hampshire, and East Anglia to-day. The spelling *dote* is used in Sussex, Lincoln, and Rutland; *doit*, in Kent, and *doot*, in Suffolk.

infection, contagion.—"E. V. B.," Carson, Ia.—*Infection* is frequently confused with *contagion*. The best usage now limits *contagion* to diseases that are transmitted by contact with the diseased persons, either directly by touch or indirectly by use of the same articles, by breath, effluvia, etc. *Infection* is applied to diseases produced by no known or definable influence of one person upon another, but where common climatic, malarious, or other widespread conditions are believed to be chiefly instrumental.

iridescent; nuncupative.—"J. M. A.," Winchester, Kans.—The first of these words means "exhibiting changing rainbow colors." It is composed of the Latin *irid*, drawn from the Greek *iris*, rainbow, and *-escent*, from Latin *-escentum*, ending of perfect participle of verbs in *-escere*, upon which the general sense is "beginning to assume a certain state."

The word *nuncupative* means "oral, or spoken by mouth." It comes from *nuncupate* and *-ive*. *Nuncupate* is derived from the Latin *nuncupatus*, the participle stem of Latin *nuncupare*, "to name, declare," +*-ive*, Latin *-ivus, -iva, -ivum*, termination of adjectives formed from verbs, and meaning "denoting doing, or serving to do," etc.

Joan.—"S. W. E.," Middletown, N. Y.—This name is correctly pronounced as a word of one syllable to rime with lone—*jon*—*j* as in *jet* and *o* as in *go*.

maxima, maximum.—"H. A.," Washington, D. C.—*Maxima* is the plural of *maximum*, a noun which means "the greatest quantity, amount, or degree that can be assigned in a given case or under fixed conditions." As such, *maxima* is a contradiction, in that it implies the possibility of more than one highest degree. In the phrase "*maximum* rates," *maximum* is an adjective that qualifies the noun "rates," and shows the character of the rates to be the highest possible.

nipper.—"F. B.," San Francisco, Calif.—A term used to designate a lad who assists an artizan, a workman, a carter, or a costermonger. Also, applied to an occasional worker. In the Lancashire (Eng.) glossary, a lad who assists a carter with his wain or large open wagon for heavy loads, used chiefly for conveying agricultural products to market, and drawn by horses or oxen. In Yorkshire the term is used to designate a lad who has begun to work in the quarries. In English railroading, it has been applied to assistants of railroad gangers who spike the rails on the ties.

In Sussex, formerly *nipper* was the common nickname given to the youngest member or the smallest child of a family. In North Britain at one time the term was used to designate a pinch-penny or miserly person, and in the Midlands, a tricky person or animal.

-ous.—"R. C. W.," Ottumwa, Ia.—This suffix is used to denote possession or presence of a quality in any degree, commonly in fulness or abundance, as *ambiguous, amphibious, arduous, barbarous*, etc. The "u" has no connection with the suffix *-ous* in such forms as end in *-uous* but belongs to the stem; as *ardu-ous*.

petticoat government or rule.—"M. A. G.," Minneapolis, Minn.—This phrase means "undue rule or predominance of women in the home or in politics." An early use of the phrase is traced to J. Dunton who wrote in "Petticoat-Government" (1702) "By *Petticoat-Government*, I mean when Good Women Ascend the Throne, and Rule according to Law, as is the case of the Present Queen Anne. Again, by *Petticoat-Government*, I mean the discreet and housewifely Ruling of a House and Family."

phage.—"H. J. H.," Bloomington, Ind.—This term, used as a suffix, is derived from the Greek *phagein*, which means "to eat," and designates an organism that preys upon another. The term is used colloquially for *bacteriophage*, which is d'Herelle's name for a living ultra-microscopic parasite existing in the intestinal tract of animals.

quench.—"I. P. F.," Chicago, Ill.—This verb is defined "To put out, as *fire* or a *light*, especially by water or smothering," so "The fire was *quenched* by water" is good English, and *quenched* is properly used.

resilient.—"C. L.," Philadelphia, Pa.—A word of four syllables, not three as pronounced by the Scots. The correct pronunciation is *ri-zil'i-ent* (first and third *i*'s as in *habit*, second *i* as in *hit*, and the *e* as in *get*) and not *ri-zil'yent*.

slavery.—"J. M. R.," Riverton, N. J.—The first slaves were prisoners of war. When an army was defeated, such of the defeated men as surrendered belonged to the conqueror by right of conquest, and so also did the women and children, and the entire wealth of the subdued region. From this custom arose the maxim "To the victor belongs the spoils." So slavery dates from the first battle after which man awoke to the fact that he gained nothing by putting those he had conquered to the sword, but might gain by making use of their services as slaves. So far as we know slavery began in the East, not in Africa. The first colored persons brought to America, or rather to the West Indies, were brought in October, 1562, by John Hawkins. These were either bought or forcibly seized and transported. There were 300 in the first shipment and at that time three ships were employed in the trade.

the ivory tower.—"N. J. W.," Rochester, N. Y.—This phrase has been traced to Sainte-Beuve's "Consolations," in a section of which he passes in review the great romanticists, and compares Victor Hugo to a feudal knight in armor (a baron) ready for the fray, and says of Alfred de Vigny—

"And Vigny, more discreet
Withdraws as in his ivory tower before midday."

This figurative expression has been interpreted as a characterization of the distinct reserve of a poet.

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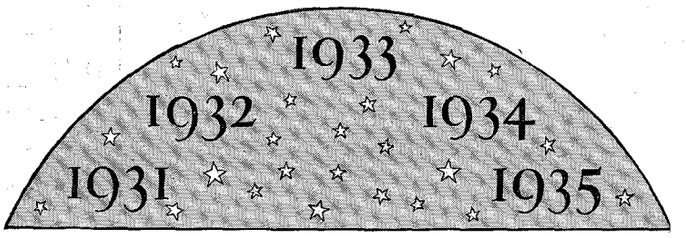

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Let us see how this applies to the business of publishing a national magazine. The Digest has had wide experience in making acquaintance with all the people through publicity in varied form. ❖ ❖ ❖ Newspaper advertising, street cars, national polls, and now radio, have been used in fullest volume in campaigns that have attracted nation-wide attention.

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Five million people sent in their Prohibition Ballots in 1930 ❖ ❖ ❖ Countless millions have listened, are listening, and will continue to listen, to the daily messages of The Digest over the radio ❖ ❖ ❖ From this vast audience much of its future circulation will be obtained.

Stability, position, ability to serve, is the essence of advertising force ❖ ❖ ❖ The strength of The Digest as an advertising medium lies in its recognition by young and old, by rich and poor, by manufacturer and salesman, by merchant and storekeeper.

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"The soundness of a policy depends on the degree of its soundness five years from now."

*From "The Wedge" published by Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn.

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